

**QUALIFIED** Manager; 32; married; tall; knowledge of Photography. "Clonroad," c/o Mr. Reed, 218 Ashmore Road, Paddington.

**MANAGEMENT** or Assistant; 12 years' all-round experience; 26; life abstainer; interview. Hywin, 423 West Green Road, Tottenham.

**ASSISTANT**, Dispensing; three languages spoken; actually in Wholesale. Address, c/o Knowles, 182 Clerkenwell Road, E.O., London.

**ASSISTANT**; 21; unqualified; outdoors; 6 years' experience; Eastern Counties preferred. "Syrupus," 16 Rowington Road, Norwich.

**JUNIOR**; 21½; tall; 4½ years' experience, Photographic and Dispensing; disengaged November 1. Arthur Evans, Apothecaries' Hall, Denbigh.

**CHEMIST** (good Dispenser, Prescriber, Extracts Teeth, 7 years Dublin Surgeries) wishes situation English city. Carney, Kilcock, Co. Kildare.

**QUALIFIED**; Manager or Senior; aged 28; over 10 years' experience in town and country; disengaged shortly. Apply, 163/37, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; 24; 5 ft. 9 in.; abstainer; 8½ years' experience; Suburbs or Kent; early November. "Bromo" (169/39), Office of this Paper.

**MANAGER**, Branch; experienced; references; has some stock and shop-rounds; seeks situation. "Statim," Compton House, King Street, Fenton.

**ASSISTANT**; unqualified; 7 years' first-class experience; reliable Dispenser and Counterman; excellent references. Thwaites, Linthwaite, Kendal.

**DISPENSER** to Doctor or Public Institution; Lady; qualified; experienced; Bookkeeper; good references. "D., " Park Prospect, High Wycombe.

**ASSISTANT**; 23; 7 years' experience; with opportunity for studying; Birmingham or Manchester preferred. Owen, Tack Farm, Redditch.

**QUALIFIED** Lady Dispenser seeks re-engagement; experienced; knowledge of book-keeping. Apply, Hault, Everest Lodge, Newington, Hull.

**OUTDOORS**; 26; 9 years' good-class experience; reliable Dispenser; unqualified; permanency; excellent references. Branford, Rostrevor, Farnham, Surrey.

**SCOTCHMAN** (26), abstainer, Major, requires situation in London Dispensing business; indoors or outdoors. "Reseda," 44 Brayburne Avenue, Clapham.

**DISENGAGED**; Locum or temporary Assistant; good emergency man; 47; highest references. "Chemist," 61 Osterley Park View Road, Hanwell, W.

**ASSISTANT**; tall; good-class Dispensing; experienced; 21; Photographic, Prescriber, and Extractor. "Velox," 148 Rylance Street, Ardwick, Manchester.

**QUALIFIED** seeks permanency; varied experience; any capacity or locality; good references; single; disengaged. "Chemist," 21 Caroline Street, N.W.

**PART-TIME**; engaged after 6; Apothecaries' Hall certificate; extensive experience; excellent references; married. Hall, 87 Cornwall Road, Bayswater.

**MANAGEMENT**, Country Branch, or Wholesale berth; unqualified; 34; abstainer; married; energetic. "Pushing," c/o Alex. Bones, Hay Hill, Birmingham.

**SENIOR** Assistant or Manager; considered first-class Counterman; well up in all branches of the business and accustomed to control. 167/17, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED** (26), as Senior or other responsible position, in or near London; good appearance, address, experience, and references. Moss, Chemist, Cirencester.

**DUTCH** qualified Chemist Assistant, with experience from Africa and India, wholly abstainer, asks any work; speaks four languages. 166/32, Office of this Paper.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 22½; accustomed to high-class Dispensing business; in or out doors; tall; excellent references; disengaged. H. Huggins, The Villa, Wainfleet, Lincs.

**UNQUALIFIED** Assistant; 28; disengaged; tall; good appearance and address; experienced; London preferred. Apply, "M. O.," Bracondale, Cromer, Norfolk.

**DISENGAGED**; Manager or outdoor Assistant; Retail Dispensing, and Photographic experience; Minor; abstainer. Whitby, 1 Withington Road, Douglas.

**MANAGER** (Branch); permanency; Hall qualification; 26; would accept reduced salary, view succession, if preferred. "Chemist," 30 Mornington Crescent, N.W.

**MANAGER**, Assistant, or Locum; 38; qualified; married; Extractor; permanency preferred. "Statim," 5 Doveton Street, Cambridge Road, Mile End, E.

**DISENGAGED**; married; 35; 5 ft. 10 in.; 20 years' good experience; unqualified; fully competent; Photographics. Perren, 25 St. Julian Road, Kilburn, N.W.

**GENTLEMAN** is desirous of immediate engagement; 5 years' experience; qualified; speaks English, Italian, French; moderate terms. E. Hamard, Claridge's Hotel, W.

**DISENGAGED**; Manager or Senior; qualified; 28; London experience; good Dispenser, Counterman, and Prescriber. Fortnam, The Leys, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

**MANAGER**; qualified; 35; town and country experience; good references; knowledge of Store and Photographic trade. Armstrong, 411 Mare Street, Hackney, London.

**MINOR** Student; in London; outdoors; short hours or part-time essential; good references; disengaged early November; Photography. 168/11, Office of this Paper.

**GERMAN** Apotheker desires situation in a pharmacy in London; first-class references; good experience; speaks a little French and some English. 173/10, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; 21; 6 ft.; 6 years' high-class Homœopathic and Allopathic Dispensing business; School of Pharmacy Minor course. E. W. Evans, 139 City Road, Birmingham.

**MANAGER** (good Branch); November-December; live on premises; Midlands; married (no family); 36; qualified; first-rate experience, Prescriber, &c. 169/1, Office of this Paper.

**QUALIFIED**; 12 years' experience City, Suburban, and Country Managerships; highest references and testimonials. "Chemist," 4 Anstey Road, Cambria Road, Camberwell, S.E.

**MANAGER**, temporary or otherwise; qualified; long experience; good references; Extractor; thoroughly understands Photographic trade. "L., " 18 Woodland Avenue, Orewe.

**QUALIFIED**; 22 years' Retail and Surgeons' trade; Retail and Hospital Dispensing, &c.; Wholesale or Retail; outdoors; rather deaf for counter. Burby, Grange, Boothstown, Manchester.

**UNQUALIFIED**; 27; 9 years' experience (all round), also Photographics and Eye-testing; Nottingham or Folkestone district preferred. "Refractor," c/o Barker, 10 South Parade, Nottingham.

**WINTER SEASON**.—Young, tall, qualified Assistant, excellent experience in Dispensing and other branches of Pharmacy, seeks engagement; South Coast or Foreign preferred; at liberty November 1. Haigh, 13 James Street, Harrogate.

**NORTH OF ENGLAND**.—Qualified; 23½; smart Counterman; good Dispenser; thorough knowledge of Photography; competent Window-dresser; highest references; outdoors preferred. D. W. E. Barker, 112 Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, S.W.

## WHOLESALE.

**ASSISTANT**; Wets or Drys; experienced; 21. "J., " 80 Messina Avenue, Kilburn.

**MAJOR**, F3, requires position in Wholesale or Analytical. 171/35, Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** and Retail; 6 years tend Gas-engine and Dynamo. "J., " 63 Latchmere Grove, S.W.

**LITERARY** Department; all-round knowledge of Medicine. Apply, "Junius" (164/23), Office of this Paper.

**LABORATORY** Assistant (26), 4 years' Hospital experience, wants situation; disengaged. "Rhei," 98 Geneva Road, Brixton.

**ADVERTISER**; Stockkeeper, Packer, Despatch Clerk; excellent references. "Cannabis," 57 Martin Street, Bermondsey, S.E.

**TRAVELLER** or Manager; permanency; qualified; experienced; first-class references. Holme, 18 Bridge Street, Stourport, Worcs.

**YOUNG** Gentleman (22), leaving Retail, is desirous of obtaining a post as Representative to a really good-class Drug or Sundry house. 167/27, Office of this Paper.



## SITUATIONS WANTED—cont.

### WHOLESALE—continued.

**CLERK** (23), desirous of improving his position; thorough knowledge of Drugs, Chemicals, Scientific and Chemical Apparatus; excellent references. Address, "T." (172/35), Office of this Paper.

**AS** Chemist or Manager; Pharmaceutical chemist experienced in all branches of business desires position in Wholesale house; capable and energetic; excellent references. 163/33, Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** man aged 20, foreigner, speaking and writing French and German, and with some knowledge of English, desires engagement in Wholesale Druggist's; small salary. 3/19, Office of this Paper.

**TRAVELLER**; experienced; representing leading house; five Northern counties; good connection; open to represent another good firm; salary and expenses. Address, Wharton, Sowerby, Thirsk, Yorks.

**REPRESENTATIVE**, experienced, with good connection amongst Medical men and Chemists, open to represent first-class house; highest references. Address, "Statim" (165/34), Office of this Paper.

**YOUNG** German Druggist wants situation as Salesman with a Druggist or Chemist or as Store-Clerk in Wholesale business; first-class references and testimonials. A. 8533, Neyroud & Sons, Advertising Offices, 14 and 18 Queen Victoria Street.

**QUALIFIED** (young, exceptional experience of manufacturing Chemistry) desires position as Manager of small Pharmaceutical Laboratory, or Assistant Manager where capability and steadiness are essential; excellent references. 164/30, Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN** (Manchester), representing a leading firm at present, open for appointment as Representative for first-class house; Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire; Chemists, Grocers, and Stores; salary and commission; highest references. "E." (169/36), Office of this Paper.

**MR. H. GOODSON**, for over 13 years Chief Assistant in the Manufacturing Laboratories of Messrs. Reynolds & Branson (Limited), Leeds, will be at liberty at the end of the year, to act in a similar capacity, or, otherwise would be prepared to acquire an interest in a small Surgeon's business, and assist in developing same. Advertising Agents not replied to. 1 Landseer Terrace, Victoria Park, Bramley, Leeds.

## AGENCIES.

8s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

**A FIRM** of Manufacturing Chemists, covering a radius of 60 miles of large Midland Town, require profitable Agencies; unquestionable references. "Xenophon" (3/59), Office of this Paper.

**GENTLEMAN**, well acquainted with the Continent (Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, &c.) and best Continental makers of Aniline Dyes, Pigments, Drugs, Chemicals (Heavy and Pharmaceutical), &c., is open to act as buyer for English houses; no salary; small brokerage only. Address, "Buyer" (164/36), Office of this Paper.

**WHOLESALE** Agents, with extensive connections, wanted to Represent The Mackill Asthma Cure in England; this remedy has a reputation of over 30 years' standing, and is universally known in Scotland; it is widely advertised and will command a ready sale. Apply, Mackill Asthma Cure Co., Bathgate, N.E.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.*

**McADAM & TUCKNISS**, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 and 81A Lee Green.

**SHARES ON SALE** (free of commission and subject).—200 Idris "A" 6 per cent. preference 22s. 3d., £300 4 per cent. debenture £85 per cent.; 150 G. B. Kent & Sons preference 20s. 9d.; 45 Camwal ordinary 9s.; 10 Blandsdale (Limited) £5 shares, fully-paid, £4 2s.; 100 Ilford ordinary 22s. 3d., 100 preference 20s. 6d.; 100 Mellin's Food 6 per cent. preference 20s. 3d., 150 Mellins (Colonial) 6 per cent. preference 17s. 9d.; 100 Sanitas ordinary 22s. 6d.

**WANTED** (subject).—50 Barclay & Son fully-paid preference 11s. 7½d.; 100 Camwal preference 14s. 6d.; 20 Evans Lescher & Webb preference £5 6s. 3d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Highest references to Bankers and many Chemists with whom we do business.

**CHEMISTS** starting business should call or write to Bygrave & Sons, as we are prepared to fit any sized Chemist Shop in good style at the very lowest possible prices; special terms to small capitalists, no extra charge being made. Bygrave & Sons, Shopfitters, 289 City Road, London.

**ELECTRO-SILVER PLATING**; please write for list; carriage paid one way on country orders; slight repairs free; we are the largest English Manufacturers of Syphons and in the process of manufacture Silver-plate considerable quantities of Syphon tops; this work has to withstand hard wear and rough treatment; we have therefore paid much attention to durability, and our plating of all articles invariably gives great satisfaction. Idris & Co. (Limited), Plating Dept., Camden Town, London, N.W.

**SECONDHAND** Chemist's Fittings for Sale cheap, comprising handsome Fitting, 12 ft. long, with range of 60 Drawers, Poison-cupboard, &c., Screen, Wall-case, Counter (glass front), Counter-case, Specie-jars, Carboys, &c. Rudduck & Co., Chemists' Fitters, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

**HIGH-CLASS SHOP-FITTINGS**, suitable for New Pharmacy or alteration; 14-ft. drug-fitting, mahogany-fronted drug-drawers, prototype labels, mahogany cornice, shelving, pilasters, plate mirror poison cupboard, £16 10s.; 7-ft. solid mahogany dispensing-screen, counter and sponge case, improved design, £16 16s.; 12-ft. solid mahogany and plate-glass counter, £9 10s.; 6-ft. mahogany wall-case, £7 15s.; 6-ft. bent-plate counter-case, with tooth-brush case centre, £6; all in excellent condition; ready for use.

**PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON**, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

## College Notes.

**EDINBURGH CENTRAL SCHOOL OF PHARMACY**.—Mr. W. Beverly Cowie, the principal of this school, has just issued a new prospectus, the form of which is somewhat novel. It is an oblong quarto, and the idea of it is to incorporate with well-executed pictures of the various departments of the school notes on the Minor examination and the methods of study pursued by Mr. Cowie's pupils.

Mr. J. E. MIZRAKEE, who passed the Minor examination in London last week, has made what we think is a record. Mr. Mizrakee is a graduate of the College of Pharmacy, Beyrout, and an assistant to Messrs. Stephenson & Co., of Cairo. He left Egypt on June 17, and called at our offices ten days later. He was on holiday, but it struck him that he might try the Minor while here. We told him he would have some difficulty in fitting in the College of Preceptors examination and the Minor before October, so he walked straight from 42 Cannon Street to the College and sat the examination on June 23. He learnt on July 15 that he had passed, so went to the other side of the Square and paid Mr. Bremridge 2l. 2s. for registration as a student. The Board of Examiners was then sitting, and authorised his registration. He next went to the Imperial College, and last week, within three months of landing in England, had passed the Preliminary and the Minor. This is smart work in these modern days, when a nominal three months' interval must elapse between registration as an apprentice and entrance for the Minor.

**THE EDINBURGH MAJOR EXAMINATION**.—The written portion was held in York Place on September 29 and 30. On the former day chemistry and physics papers were submitted, and botany and materia medica on the Friday. The following indicate the nature of the papers:

**Chemistry**.—(1) Action of heat on arsenic acid, crystallised ferrous sulphate, phosphorous acid, and ammonium sulphate. (2) Impurities in commercial zinc sulphate, phosphoric anhydride, concentrated sulphuric acid, and potassium iodide. (3) How to prepare anhydrides of phosphoric and phosphorous acids. (4) Preparation and properties of compounds of chlorine with sulphur. (5) Occurrence of bismuth in nature, and how to obtain it pure. (6) Constitution and synthesis of uric acid. (7) Properties of formic aldehyde and acetic aldehyde. (8) Synthesis of cinnamic acid from benzene. (9) Cacodyl.

**Physics**.—(1) Osmose, osmotic pressure, capillarity, diffraction grating, normal spectrum, irrationality of dispersion, efficiency of a heat engine, absolute temperature, specific inductive capacity, electro-chemical equivalent. (2) Specific heat; Bunsen's ice calorimeter; calculation of specific heat of copper.

**Botany**.—(1) Structure of root of monocotyledon. (2) Peculiarities of structure of plants that grow naturally in dry places, and name six of these seen by candidates. (3) Structure and embryo-protection of four of the following: Raspberry, juniper-berry, mulberry, gooseberry, and strawberry.

**Materia Medica**.—(1) How distinguish the official varieties of coca, rhatany, and ipecacuanha? (2) Active constituents of cannabis indica, eantharides, chrysarobin, and strophanthus. (3) How ascertain genuineness of eucalyptus oil, theobroma oil, and milk sugar?



## Consular Counsel.

### SICILY.

Mr. Consul Churchill, in his report for 1903, states that the bulk of the essential oils exported from Palermo, and consisting of over 16 tons, was shipped to the United Kingdom; Austria-Hungary received about 2 tons. Of tartar, France took 500 tons and the United Kingdom 273 tons. Half the exports of citrate of lime went to the United Kingdom and 253 tons to the United States, who also took 22 tons of liquorice. Palermo further exported 1,143 tons of olive oil, of which France received 551 tons and the United Kingdom a little over 28 tons. The refuse of the olive after the different qualities of oil have been extracted is treated chemically with sulphur, when it results in the production of a commodity employed in the manufacture of certain kinds of common soap. This sulphur oil is largely exported to Hamburg. The Palermo factory has recently changed hands, and will be worked on up-to-date principles. This oil is also manufactured at Milazzo, Trapani, and Catania, and it is proposed to start a factory at Licata. The sulphur exported from Palermo went principally to the United States. Other exports from Palermo included 130 tons of manna, compared with 91 tons in 1902, 86 tons in 1901, and 109 tons in 1900; of concentrated lemon-juice, 677 tons was exported, being 219 tons less than in 1902; and of liquorice-juice 57 tons was exported. Among the imports into Palermo was 171 tons of olive oil from Spain, and of the acids imported about 50 per cent. was gallic and hydrochloric acids. Germany supplied about 7 tons, France  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons, and 4 tons was shipped from the United Kingdom. Of caustic soda, 119 tons was imported from the United Kingdom, 64 tons from Belgium, and 11 tons from France. The production of citric acid in Sicily was estimated to be about 48 tons, valued at about 6,150*l*. Sicily is beginning to give some attention to the production of chemical fertilisers. The factories set up at Milazzo, in the province of Messina, and at Trepani produced about 4,700 tons, valued at 16,800*l*. Among the articles exported from Messina were 406 tons of essential oils, 17 tons of tartaric acid, 45 tons of citric acid, 5,725 tons of wine-lees, 2,246 tons of citrate of lime, 1,419 tons of concentrated lemon-juice, and 9 tons of manna. At Catania, the "Insulare" factory (belonging to British capitalists), producing bisulphide of carbon, has found that this chemical is very efficacious for the preservation of wheat when in store. They expect an increased

demand for the product, when this fact becomes better known. They also intend to make acetate of soda.

### DANTZIG.

At the beginning of the season stocks of spirit had accumulated in Dantzic so as to cause some alarm, but a small potato-harvest, and the action of the distillers, who combined to restrict the production, soon improved the situation. The export of spirit to the United Kingdom for 1903 was only 1,193 cwt., as against 10,309 cwt. in 1902. In connection with the production and development of spirit for industrial purposes, it is interesting to note the increasing use and popularity of spirit-lamps, chiefly for lighting, but also for cooking-purposes.

The year 1903 was not altogether a prosperous one for the soap industry. The staple industry in West Prussia, soft soap, is said to have been sold at as low a profit as 4 per cent., and even 3 per cent. The fall that has taken place in the price of the manufactured article has been quite out of proportion to the price of all raw materials. The tallow imported—probably from Australia—for the manufacture of soap, can only be used for that purpose under the personal supervision of one of the local police, or else, before handing it over to the manufacturer, holes must be bored in the tallow, and these holes filled up with a solution of caustic potash; the object of these precautions being to make it quite certain that the purveyors of soap shall not compete with the farmers in supplying the public with anything fit for use as human food.

### ALGERIA.

The olive-crop in 1902-3 was not as good as might have been expected, says Mr. Vice-Consul Drummond-Hay, stationed at Algiers. The reputation of Algerian olive oil has, however, sensibly increased on account of the improvement in the process of manufacture, and the exports for 1902 amounted to 1,452,660 gals., as compared with 665,280 gals. during 1900 and 295,000 gals. during 1898. France is the principal consumer (Brittany for sardines); the next being Germany, Tunis, and Malta. Cotton oils are employed for mixing with the native olive oils, and this adulteration has been carried on to a great extent. A short time ago, however, the Algerian Government wisely decided that in future all oils exported as pure olive oil are to be submitted to analysis before shipment, and any fraud severely punished; a certificate of purity will be given to such olive oils as shall be found to be pure. This step has been generally approved, for it is beyond doubt that Algeria can produce splendid olive oil.

# Exchange Column—Bargains.

## TERMS.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per word with name and address. 1d. per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted and Articles Wanted.

**DEPOSIT.**—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE, and crossed MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

## FOR DISPOSAL.

### APPARATUS.

1-gal. emulsifier (Phenix No. 1, Whitall & Tatum), good as new; exchange for microscope or balance. "W. & Co.," 91 Dresden Road, Hornsey Lane, N.

Varnished oak churn (15 gals.), for root-washing or emulsion-making, £2; copper gas-pan (12 gals.), 12s. 6d.; bargains. NEWTON, 35 King's Avenue, Old Trafford.

### PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

2 gross Mirella gold-enamel (1s. size), 5s. doz. Offers to 166/29, Office of this Paper.

100 Sovereign remedies, 20s.; 5 doz. Clarke's fairy-lights, 6s. doz.; 1 gross Diamond dyes, 16s.; the following at half face-value: two 4s. 6d. Murray's gout-five 6d. Cyclacæa, three 1s. 1½d. Vicker's antilactio, 1s. 6d. Flor Vitæ, two 2s. bay-leaf water; three 2s. 9d. Nature's acacian balsam, three 1s. glykaline, four 1s. 1½d. Lingard's pills, three 7½d. Banford Taylor's, 5s. Pepper's phosphorous pills, two 2s. 8d. vaccine virus vanquisher, forty 1s. Electrozone, five 2s. 6d. Meditruina. CRANKSHAW'S (LIMITED), Accrington.



# Exchange Column—Bargains—*cont.*

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

**25-oz. tin cinchoninae murias**; 28 lbs. each, gum acacia alb., stearine, and coccus cacti; 4 pts. Lin. aconiti rect.; oils, 1 lb. each carni, croton, pini sylvestris, and sassafras; 2 lbs. each, p. ext. coloc. co., gamboge (lump and powder);  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each, calcii and sodii hypophosph., jalapine and liq. epispasticus; 14 lbs. p. sacch. lactis;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. p. canthar.; 2 gals. ol. camph. essent. alb.; 4 lbs. balsam Peru; offers. HORTON, Woburn Sands.

## SHARES.

**Shares for sale.**—See Miscellaneous column (p. 64).

## SHOP FITTINGS.

**Three nests drawers, fittings, carboys (2), shelves, glass mirrors, &c.** SMITH, 2 Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.

**A beautiful Wenham outside lamp to be sold cheap.** Apply, LESLIE MARTYN (LIMITED), 34 Dalston Lane, London.

**Three carboys, medium size, with stands, good shape, 18s. each.** BLACKMORE, 23 Everholt Street, St. Pancras, London.

**Complete new mahogany fittings of chemist's shop; detailed list on application; must be cleared.** BLACKBURN, Chemist, Southport.

**Secondhand fittings:** nest of drawers, 12 ft. long; counter, 8 ft. long, 4 large, 8 small drawers; dispensing ditto,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft., drawers and lockers; screen for above, glass doors, ornamental rail on top; £7 the lot, or offer. JONES, 160 Cathays Terrace, Cardiff.

**One 12-ft. mahogany wall-fitting, 60 drawers, glass labels, lockers, with shelving, pilasters, and cornice, 9 ft. high, and a 5-ft. return; ditto, with 20 drawers, nearly new; £25, or offer; two 3-gal. swan-neck carboys, with cut stoppers and stands, £3.** CLEMENT, Chemist, Hampton Hill.

**Range of 40 drawers, with shelves and cornice over,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide, 9 ft. high; another range, 15 ft. wide, with 48 drawers, glass labels, lockers under, made up of 4 nests; good counter, with drawers, about 15 ft.; two 4-gal. carboys and stands, 12s. each; several 2-lb. blue ointment-jars.** 10 Bridge Street, St. Helens.

**Mahogany wall-fixture, 62 drawers, glass knobs, cornice over, shelving, 2 mirrors, poison-cupboard, 12 ft., £9; 17 pint syrup-bottles, and 18 each 1 and 2 lb. covered ointment-jars, all gold-labelled; 1 and 2 gal. marble mortars; two 16-in. marble slabs; also ancient bell-metal mortar; offers.** HORTON, Woburn Sands.

**Specie-jar, 30 in., gilt dome, labelled "Acid. tart." under Royal arms in colours, 25s.; 3 gal. carboy, 6s.; 6-gal. carboy, 9s.; homœopathic sloping show-case,  $22 \times 14 \times 9$ , 8s.; handsome mahogany-top counter, glass doors, 23 drawers, 6 ft. 6 in. long, £4; window-fittings, 8 ft. 1 in.  $\times$  5 ft., 20s.** CRANKSHAW (LIMITED), Accrington.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**To Colourmen.**—1 cwt. of assorted colours, about 30 kinds. Apply for list, HORTON, Woburn Sands.

**Gold-labelled mahogany drawers, 11 ft.; shop-rounds, drugs, patents.** MARSTON, 184 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

**10 or 12 years' C. & D.; 40 bottles Eiffel Tower lemonade, clean; offers or exchange.** MOORE, Medical Hall, Yeading.

**What cash offers? Twenty-four 40-oz. shop-rounds, twenty-four 5-oz.; also displacement apparatus.** "CHARWILL" (163/18), Office of this Paper.

**Southall's materia-medica specimens, B.P. set, complete; good condition; cost £2; what offers?** "MINOR," 213 Mackintosh Place, Cardiff.

**To Minor students.**—About 150 materia-medica specimens, n specially made boxes; seen by appointment; offers wanted. "X," c/o Glover, Chemist, St. Helens.

**Traveller's leather case, bound in brass, let down in front, 3 trays lined in green baize; a splendid bag, never used,  $14\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ ,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  in. high, 30s.** PEARSON, Barton, Chester.

**Southall's complete collection of materia-medica specimens; quite new; not been used; cheap, 40s., carriage paid.** "CORTEX," Rossetti Villa, Belmont Hill, St. Albans.

**Copying-press, on stand, with let-down table, cheap; bent tooth-brush case; lot of iron weights; marble, Wedgwood, and iron mortars, cheap; 3 doz. 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  d. Daisies, 25s.** GRIFFIN, Chemist, Market Harborough.

**19 tooth-forceps, 6 crooked-handle ditto, Maw, &c.; trocar, mouth-mirror, hypodermic syringe in case, 12 teeth-stopping instruments; price £4 the lot; good as new; retiring.** "L. D. S.," Beckington, Bath.

**Typewriter (Remington), £9; cash-till (Gledhill's), £1 10s.; shop gas-stove, 15s., or near offers; all in first-class condition; or will exchange for patents, &c.** E. H. HALL, Church Vale Drug Stores, Handsworth, Birmingham.

**7 lbs. adeps lanae,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  d. lb.; 4 lbs. ess. limon. ex. sup., Nov., 2s. 11d.; 6 lbs. camphor (4-oz. tabs.), 2s. 10d.; two 12-oz. btl. Battle's bromidia, 7s. 6d. each; 9 lbs. ol. succin. rect., 10d. lb.; 3 Robaire's aureoline, 2s. ea.; 3 Dr. Euguisier's irrigateurs, 5s. ea.** "CHEMIST," 97 Borough High Street, London, S.E.

**11 oz. oleum anisi, Russian (Schimmek), 2s. 6d.; 16 oz. Red Star turpeneless lemon, 2s. 5d.; three 1-lb. tins oleum aurantii (bitter), 6s.; 6 lbs. oleum caryophylli anglicum, 5s.;  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. olenm sassafras ver., 2s. 5d.; 2 Stuart's dyspepsia tablets, 1s. 6d.; 1 Oxien pile-remedy, 1s. 5d.; Lee's "Priceless Recipes" (3,000), 3s. 3d.; Martindale's "Pharmacopœia," 7th edition, 2s. 9d.; Hausner's "Manufacture Preserved Foods and Sweetmeats," 5s.; "Spatula Label Book," 1s. 9d.; Horst's "Colours, Oils, Varnishes," 6s. "FERRUM," 2 Woodlands, Higher Broughton, Manchester.**

## WANTED.

**Coke dandruff-cure.** STARKIE, Chemist, Trafalgar Square, W.C.

**Check-till; small, perfect.** Particulars, TINS, Chemist, Alderley Edge.

**Magic-lantern, fitted with jets, &c., complete.** SMITH, Chemist, Newark.

**Old artificial teeth bought; cash by return post.** DENT, 298 Battersea Park Road, London.

**Dispensing-scales, similar to Maw's fig. 1925, in good working order.** STANTON, Chemist, Brecon.

**Tincture-press, like Maw 1895 or 1893, about 1 gal.** BAINBRIDGE & FINLAYSON, Stockton-on-Tees.

**Newth's, Muter's, "B.P.," Greenish's, Lucas'. State edition, price, CLARKE, 42 Castle Street East, W.**

**Secondhand double-action tincture-press, 2 or 3 gals; must be perfect.** "F. D.," 94 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

**Shop-fittings, rounds, carboys, and utensils necessary for branch pharmacy.** 164/19, Office of this Paper.

**Tooth-forceps, dispensing-scales, French scales, flat counter-cases.** JUNE, Parliament Road, Middlesbrough.

**"Chemist and Druggist" and Journal, from January, 1898. Price to BORTHWICK, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.**

**Good  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  plate camera, in exchange for coloured engravings after Morland; approval.** SHREEVE, Cable Villa, Paignton.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

**Instruction in dentistry required, particularly extracting.** "FORCERS," 223 Lower Road, London, S.E.



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus London."

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#### AS AN OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of NINETEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies.

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#### WE ARE BOOKING ORDERS

every day for advertisements in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1905. It is wise for business houses to arrange for their announcements thus early because the *Diary* has to be despatched to Colonial buyers, so that they may get it before the New Year. Our experience is that it pays to

#### CONSIDER COLONIAL CUSTOMERS.

They rank among the best buyers in the world, and C. & D. Colonial subscribers are notable for responding to advertisements. The same applies to our unique subscription-list in other parts of the world and at home. As the *Diary* is used for a whole year and every day of the year, advertisers will recognise that this is an opportunity which they should make the most of. If they do not know how, they should send their rough ideas and materials to the Publisher, at 42 Cannon Street, London E.C., and he will get his staff of advertisement-designers to work up the matter for them. This should be done as soon as possible.

#### APPROVED FORMULÆ.

The Editor cannot guarantee insertion in the *Diary* of any formulæ received after October 13.

#### Summary.

*The Governments of the Cape and Orange River Colonies have removed the 15s. per gal. import-duty on spirituous medicinal preparations* (p. 615).

THE POSTAL-ORDER SYSTEM is still further extended to Colonial centres (p. 598).

A PORTRAIT of Mr. W. B. Perry, chemist and druggist, of Basingstoke, who is missing, is given on p. 598.

THE SALE OF COCAINE in Bombay is to be further restricted, so that European chemists only may handle the drug (p. 633).

A FETTER LANE IRONMONGER was fined 5*l.* and costs at Bloomsbury on Wednesday for selling "XL-All Insecticide" (p. 620).

VICTORIA CHEMISTS have formed a company to supply each other with "own-make" specialities common to the loc (p. 634).

THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE decline to introduce perforated medicine-stamps chiefly on the ground of expense (p. 624).

MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT, who has just returned from South Africa, has given a C. & D. interviewer some particulars about trade there (p. 601).

WHITE AND RED LEADS imported into South Africa do not satisfy the Cape Chamber of Commerce, which has passed a resolution in regard to them (p. 632).

AN INSTITUTE OF OPTICIANS is suggested with a view to centralising the control of opticians. We print the objects of the proposed Institute on p. 615.

In respect to the now expired Cape Spirit-duty the Chamber of Commerce in the capital on September 10 put on record a reply to the London Chamber's letter, which now reads peculiar. We print it on p. 632.

A PERMANENT HYGIENIC EXHIBITION has been opened in London, with Dr. J. C. Thresh at the head of it. The idea includes certification of the articles exhibited (p. 602).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL on Wednesday had an exceptionally short meeting, the principal business done being a resolution to memorialise the Postmaster-General not to adopt the Cash-on-Delivery postal system (p. 603).

DRUG-ADULTERATION was not so serious in England and Wales last year as in 1902. We quote statistics from the Local Government Board's report, and also particulars regarding the Poor-law medical service (p. 618).

A NEW PHARMACY DECREE has just been gazetted in Egypt. Unfortunately, it does not, while making very stringent conditions as to the sale of poisons, ensure the qualification of the owners of pharmacies. It has caused dissatisfaction among the chemists of the country (p. 616).

REDUCED IRON containing 1 gram. of arsenic per ounce was the basis of a prosecution at Marlborough this week. The summons was dismissed by the Magistrates, who, however, gave a warning (p. 620), and this we make the basis of some observations on the responsibility of the retailer (p. 615).

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY at Bloomsbury Square was reopened on Monday, when prizes and scholarships were presented, and Professor Crossley addressed the students, his topic being a plea for the consideration of pharmacy as a professional calling. Our report, with portraits, begins on p. 629.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE with the Society of Chemical Industry party in the United States reports generally on what was done in that country. See p. 633. Since that section was printed we have had notes about their entertainments in Chicago and at Niagara Falls. All through they have had a good time.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held on Monday evening, when Mr. Johnston Montgomery, the President, reviewed the work of the year, showing progress in membership, and continued endeavours, under great difficulties, to enforce the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts. The meeting is fully reported on p. 603.

ONE of the principal features of the markets is a sensational drop in shellac. A reduction in bromides has been agreed upon by the makers, but is not yet officially announced. Glycerin is 6*l.* per ton lower. Acetic acid is very scarce on the spot. Star-anise oil and castor oil are dearer. Bergamot, lemon, orange, and cananga oils are all easier. Quinine in second-hands is firmer (p. 625).

MR. W. S. GLYN-JONES, the founder of the P.A.T.A., C.D.A., and other trade organisations, was on Wednesday evening entertained at a public banquet and presented with a cheque for 550*l.*, and other things. Mr. Robinson, Pres.P.S.G.B., presided, and among the speakers were Mr. Bunker, Mr. Rowsell, Mr. Idris, Mr. C. H. Kirby, Dr. Attfield, Mr. Carteighe, Mr. Albert Cooper, Mr. George Barclay, Mr. Charles Umney, and Mr. F. Janson Hanbury (p. 608).



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The Executive of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association met on Thursday, and we understand that the most important business discussed was the co-operative question, as to which a decision was arrived at.

At Pershore on September 27, Messrs. A. W. Smith & Co., chemists and mineral-water manufacturers, were ordered to pay 13s. 6d. costs for not having an abstract of the Factory Act posted up in their mineral-water factory.

George Thomas May, a sorting-clerk and telegraphist, at Nottingham Post-office, has been committed for trial on charges of stealing, among other things, a postal letter-packet containing pills, value 5s. 1d., addressed by Messrs. E. T. Towle & Co., chemists, Nottingham, to a customer at Carmarthen.

A case was down for hearing at Bloomsbury County Court on October 3, in which Mr. W. Shadforth, pharmaceutical chemist, Bow, E., sues Parke's Drug-stores (Limited) for commission earned while in their service. Judge Bacon did not sit on that day, however, and the hearing was adjourned.

The first meeting of the winter session of the Manchester and North of England Optical Society was held at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester, on October 5, when the inaugural address was delivered by the President, Mr. George Bennett, chemist and druggist, Stockport, on "The Status of the Modern Refractionist from Medical and Ethical Points of View, Considered in the Light of Recent Developments."

### Contracts.

Additional contracts with public bodies have been ratified as under :

Aberystwyth.—Mr. E. P. Wynne, chemist, for disinfectants.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—Mr. David Innes, chemist and druggist, Stalybridge, for beeswax, soda-water, and bovril to the Guardians.

Cambridge.—Mr. R. Sturton, Fitzroy Street, Cambridge, for drugs to the workhouse.

Chesterton.—Mr. R. Sturton, chemist and druggist, Cambridge, for drugs to the workhouse.

Chichester.—Mr. F. Griffith, chemist and druggist, for cod-liver oil, and Mr. S. Bastow, pharmaceutical chemist, for Jeyes' fluid, to the Guardians.

East Grinstead.—Messrs. H. S. Martin (Limited), for disinfectants and drugs to the workhouse.

Gloucester.—Messrs. W. Gregory & Co., Wellington, Somerset, for disinfectants to the workhouse at 1s. 3d. per gal.; Mr. W. Walwin, chemist and druggist, Southgate Street, Gloucester, for drugs; and Messrs. Hargreaves & Reynolds, emergency chemists.

Prescot.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool, for drugs to the workhouse.

Romford.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), High Holborn, W.C., for disinfectants to the Union.

Shoreditch.—Messrs. J. Knight & Son (Limited), Silvertown, for soap. The Guardians on Wednesday accepted the tender of Messrs. Thomas Hodgkinson, Prestons & King for drugs. There were four tenders.

Southampton.—Mr. H. Ferryman, chemist and druggist, Bellevue Road, Southampton, for drugs to the workhouse.

Stoke-on-Trent.—Mr. T. C. Cornwell, pharmaceutical chemist, Hanley, for drugs to the workhouse.

Stroud.—Messrs. McDougall Brothers, 10 Mark Lane, E.C., for carbolic soap, and the Sanitas Company (Limited), Bethnal Green, for disinfecting-fluid, to the Guardians.

Wantage.—Mr. H. Robins, chemist and druggist, for disinfectants to the Rural District Council.

Wolverhampton.—Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited), High Holborn, W.C., for drugs, etc., 83s. 19s. 11½d. for total quantity for the workhouse, and drugs, etc., as per list 41l. 9s. 1d. for total quantity for the out-relief dispensary; Messrs. Robinson & Sons (Limited), Chesterfield, for surgical dressings for the workhouse, 60l. 5s. 8d. for total quantity.

Worcester.—Mr. T. Lunn, chemist and druggist, for drugs to the Union, for the North District; Mr. W. T. Horniblow, chemist and druggist, for St. John's; and Messrs. Anderson & Virgo, chemists, for the South District.

### Masonie.

Mr. G. B. Wright, chemist and druggist, Hebden Bridge, was on October 5 installed W.M. of the Caldene Lodge, No. 501.

The Lewisham and District Emulation Working Lodge of Instruction, of which Mr. R. Clay Sndlow, P.A.G.D.C. (general manager to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), is President, was opened last week.

### Entente Cordiale.

In further demonstration of the friendly feelings between France and this country a large party of French physicians and surgeons are visiting London at the end of this week. Dr. Dawson Williams, editor of the "British Medical Journal," has the arrangements for their entertainment in hand, and Dr. A. S. Gubb, of Aix-les-Bains and Algiers, who studied in Paris, where he graduated as M.D., is staying in London for the purpose of helping to show the guests around.

### Foreign Postal Orders.

It is announced that postal orders issued in the United Kingdom under usual conditions are now payable in the undermentioned British Colonies, etc., and similar orders can be obtained in those Colonies, etc., for payment in the United Kingdom or in any of the other Colonies, etc., named: Antigua, Ascension, Barbados, Bermuda (on and after November 1), British Honduras, Constantinople (British Agency), Cyprus (on and after October 15), Dominica, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong-Kong and agencies in China, Jamaica, Malta, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Panama (British Agency), St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Salonica (British Agency), Sierra Leone, Smyrna (British Agency), Straits Settlements, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands.

### Still Missing.

Mr. Wallis Bennett Perry, chemist and druggist, of Wote Street, Basingstoke, has not yet been found and his disappearance is causing acute anxiety to his parents and friends. It is thought by some that it is another case of lost memory, as Mr. Perry was in a low state of health for some time before his disappearance. The following description is being circulated to aid in his identification:

Wallis Bennett Perry, a chemist, aged twenty-five; height 5 feet 4 inches; complexion sallow, hair black, dark brown thin moustache, otherwise clean shaven; light blue eyes; burn-scar right side of mouth, one front tooth in upper jaw broken in half, top little finger right hand stunted; thin build; dressed in grey cap, blue serge suit, stand-up linen collar, green shade tie with red spots. Last seen 12.30 P.M. on Friday, September 23, riding a bicycle through Hook on the London Road.

Bicycle, a free-wheel Sparkbrook National. "E. C. Perry, Dispensing Chemist, Basingstoke," stamped inside saddle bag.

An adequate reward is offered for information that shall lead to his recovery.

### L.C.C. School Managers.

At a meeting of the London County Council on October 4, the following gentlemen were elected to act as the Council's representatives for the Board of Managers of schools in their respective districts: Mr. A. J. Dickinson, F.C.S., 57 Lewisham High Road, manufacturing chemist; Professor Groves, F.R.S., Kennington Green, S.E., chemist; and Mr. G. A. Hodgkinson, 9 Chapel Street, Somers Town, N.W., chemist and druggist.

### Birmingham Notes.

Mr. Clark's chemist's shop, Market Place, Brewood (Staffs), will be offered for sale at Stafford next month.

Mr. Fred Barlow, chemist, Balsall Heath and Mary Street, has been elected Chairman of the Parliamentary Association of that district.

A very effective pendant electric glass globe of a rich red colour has been hung over the entrance to Messrs.



Bellamy & Wakefield's pharmacy in Easy Row. It puts the pear-shaped coloured-liquid vessels somewhat in the shade, owing to its brilliancy.

Four quondam pupils of the firm of P. Harris & Co., Edmund Street, succeeded in passing (two of them at their first attempt) the Minor examination at the recent meeting of the Board of Examiners. Birmingham had eight passes in all.

The terror of the moment to the public is the seasonable ailment of influenza colds, which is very prevalent in this city. The medical men say it is caused by the return to indoor life after an outdoor existence at the seaside. It has made pharmacy and medicine very busy, and quite a run on the usual remedies is recorded on all sides.

The soapmakers of this city are already viewing with alarm the decrease in the local output of soap owing to the softness of the new water-supply, and it is seriously stated that chemists who have a speciality in the soap line will have to add yet another to the many side-lines to compensate the loss that will arise for a similar reason.

A chemist at West Bromwich had an unusually strange experience with a customer last week. He went to the shop to purchase "chloride of potash," and whilst there talked like an expert on chemistry, magnetism, electricity, and other things, the general impression left on the mind of the chemist being that he was a maniac. After being served the customer pulled out a bunch of keys and said they were the keys of the graves of Christ Church, and he was going to let all the dead loose, and that he had the keys of heaven and hell. He was afterwards found in the church, the organ of which he had damaged.

#### The P.D. Propaganda.

The managers of the Metropolitan Asylum District, at their meeting on October 1, referred to the Hospitals Committee a letter received from the Public Dispensers' Association. The letter enclosed a copy of a communication the Association had addressed to the Local Government Board, urging the Board to consider the desirability of requiring that future dispensing appointments made under their sanction should be held by persons registered under the Pharmacy Act, and of granting the title of "dispensing chemist" to those in the Poor-law service who are so registered.

#### Died in a Bath.

An inquest was held at Westminster, on September 30, on the body of Charles Henry Barstow (55), who expired suddenly in Westminster Baths on September 27. Evidence was given by Mr. Frederick William Powell, of Thomas Powell (Limited), Albion Place, Blackfriars, S.E., who said he had known deceased for some years. Mr. Barstow was a surgical-instrument maker. Medical evidence was given to the effect that death was due to failure of the heart's action following on disease of the arteries. Verdict accordingly.

#### The Accessibility of Arsenic.

The alleged poisoning of children at St. Helens with arsenic for which a woman, Burndred, has been committed for trial has disclosed some curious practices in the town. It was stated at the inquest that it is possible for almost anyone to obtain arsenic from the factories of the town. This facility of getting the poison was borne out by the medical evidence at the inquest, and since then Mr. T. Sherlock, chemist and druggist, St. Helens, has been interviewed, and has stated that he has known many cases of people carrying quantities of arsenic home from their work.

#### Objecting to "Limited" Chemists.

At a meeting of the Hull Board of Guardians on September 28, a letter was read from Mr. C. B. Bell, chemist, Springbank, regarding the appointment of Messrs. Mason & Booth (Limited) as druggists, and pointing out, as the representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Hon. Secretary of the Hull Chemists' Association, that, on referring to the register of chemists and druggists, he was unable to find their names. The Governor said he moved the appointment of Messrs. Mason & Booth, but he had no more interest in that firm than in any other of the city. Since the receipt of the letter, the contents of which had been communicated to Messrs. Mason & Booth, it had been frankly admitted that they

were not qualified chemists, but he was informed that two, and sometimes three, qualified assistants were employed. He was afraid it was a little trade jealousy. Mr. W. Wheatley asked what redress could the Board obtain, supposing anything occurred through a supply of the wrong drugs? The supply was not in the name of the assistant. He did not think it was fair to say that the letter had been prompted by jealousy. Further discussion ensued, in which Mr. Sharp remarked that sufficient inquiries had not been made before entering into the contract, and eventually the matter dropped.

#### Order Against a Chemist.

At Bow County Court on October 5, Harold Peterkin, described as a chemist, appeared in answer to a judgment summons taken out at the instance of Messrs. Snowdon & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Millwall. It was stated that judgment had been recovered for a sum of 9*l.*, and the defendant, who is now working as the manager of a chemist's shop in Leytonstone Road, was willing to pay 1*l.* a month out of that in order to liquidate the debt. That offer was quite acceptable to the plaintiffs, and an order was made accordingly.

#### Glauber's Salt for Washing-soda.

In his report to the Borough of Paddington for the quarter ended June 24, Mr. Alf. W. Stokes, F.I.C., the public analyst, states that having learnt that a large quantity of soda, generally used for washing purposes, had been sent over from Germany, which was adulterated, he procured nine samples from Paddington shops. Two of these were found to contain 53 per cent. each of Glauber's salt and one 70 per cent. of Glauber's salt. An application to a magistrate for a summons was refused on the ground that soda is not a food or a drug. The report continues:

But soda, under the name of carbonate of soda (the very same article), is prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia for internal administration. It is true that anyone intending to swallow soda would buy it at a druggist's and not at an oilshop. But then those suffering from rheumatics often use soda externally as a cure, and they buy this from the oilshop. Pills, ointment, Epsom salts, sulphur, etc., all used as drugs, are also supplied by the oilman. It is a question also whether, viewed as a cleansing-agent only, soda is not a curative agent, since cleanliness and health are so near allied. Glauber's salt is quite useless for cleansing-purposes, and quite valueless for the uses to which soda is applied. It is a disgrace that poor washerwomen should toil fruitlessly through the use of such materials, wasting money and time on such frauds, without any remedy. The clothes of the public, too, suffer from the use of a material that will not wash.

The satisfactory feature of the affair is that the "washing-soda" is not of British manufacture.

#### A Man with a Grievance.

At Guildhall on October 4, William James Hendrie, proprietor of a patent hair-restorer, was summoned, before Sir Horatio Davies, for annoying Mr. Archer Mowbray Upton, solicitor to the Apothecaries' Society, in the peaceable conduct of his business. Mr. R. W. Lane, barrister, in supporting the complaint, said the defendant was some years ago in the service of the Apothecaries' Society, and two years ago he began to make himself a nuisance not only to that Society, but to the complainant, who had acted for them in proceedings which the defendant had instituted in the High Court against them. On September 14 Hendrie went to Mr. Upton's office and demanded to see him. Being refused, he handed in a letter and a number of circulars advertising his wonderful restorer, upon the back of which he had written most libellous, offensive, and scandalous statements about the Apothecaries' Society and Mr. Upton. Mr. Upton did not wish to prosecute him for libel, but merely wished to put a stop to this kind of conduct. As the defendant left the office he handed copies of this circular to the junior clerks, who were seen to read them, laid them in the passages and on window-sills of the building, and then proceeded to distribute them to gentlemen passing along Throgmorton Street. Such conduct might have a most injurious effect on Mr. Upton's business. The defendant appeared to think he had been wrongfully dismissed by the Apothecaries' Society, and he was a most excitable man, and an attack was feared. Mr. Upton gave evidence, and defendant was about to make an excited



speech as to his object in interviewing Mr. Upton, when the alderman stopped him with the remark that had the libel been proceeded with he would undoubtedly have gone to the Old Bailey.

The Defendant: I did this to demand justice. I have been promised compensation by these gentlemen, and I have told the solicitor the truth.

The Alderman: I shall bind you over in the sum of 100*l.* for the next six months, and if you annoy Mr. Upton or anyone else in the meantime, if you come before me you will decidedly go to prison.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

Eight deaths from poisoning have taken place during the week, two being misadventures. Florence Cockerill, a Hull draper's assistant, died suddenly, and Dr. Cook, at an inquest a fortnight ago, stated that death was due to asphyxia following ammonia-poisoning. Mr. James Baynes, the city analyst, now stated that he had examined the contents of the stomach of deceased and of the bottles found in deceased's bedroom, and could find no trace of ammonia in either. There was a considerable quantity of camphor in the stomach. Dr. Cook, recalled, said that, having heard the analyst's evidence, he was of opinion that death was caused by camphor taken by deceased acting on a weak heart. Further evidence showed that deceased had taken some camphorated oil in mistake for glycerin.—Dr. Lloyd Roberts, of Chester, killed himself in a Liverpool hotel last week by inhaling chloroform in overdose. Dr. Roberts had been a slave to the chloroform-habit for years. It is stated that in early life he was an assistant in the laboratory of a chemical-works, and there acquired the habit.—A Wallsend miner, named Kemy, steeped three boxes of matches in water, which he drank. He died of phosphorus-poisoning.—Salt of lemon was taken by Miss Isabella Fanny Monypenny, of Hampstead, with fatal results.—A Tottenham farrier, named Perryman, poisoned himself with oxalic acid.—Three carbolic-acid suicides are reported. William Henry Bodman, an Islington licensed victualler, first drank carbolic acid and then hanged himself. A young woman named Morgan drank a fatal dose of carbolic acid in a train between Colne and Bury. Thomas Lewis, a Quarry Bank teacher, was depressed because of ill-health, and poisoned himself with carbolic acid.

#### Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Guardians' Matters.

Professor Tichborne, Dublin, has been appointed analyst to the Mountbellew Board of Guardians, at a salary of 12*l.* per annum. There were four applicants.

Messrs. Boileau & Boyd have written to the Balrothery Board of Guardians enclosing an account for 6*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* for unreturned empties, and pointing out that certain empties said to have been returned did not reach the firm. Possibly they were still lying at the Skerries Railway Station. The Guardians said that they had done their part, and if they were at the railway station it was the contractors' duty to look after them.

Professor Tichborne reports that the drug samples sent to him for analysis from the Kilmacthomas Union were correct, with the exception of aromatic spirit of ammonia, which was about 16 per cent. deficient in ammonia. The Clerk stated that on receipt of this report he wrote to the contractors sending them a copy, and asking if they had any excuse to make for the drug not being correct. They said that the drug was a very volatile preparation, which would not keep its strength for any length of time. They had no objection to replacing the quantity on hand with a fresh supply. It was decided to ask the contractors to replace the drug with a fresh supply.

#### Chemist Arrested.

Mr. James Ferris, chemist, of Regent Street, Newtownards, was arrested on October 3 on a charge of assaulting William James Gray, an official of the Belfast Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Ferris was brought before the Magistrates next day, when a constable swore that he and Gray went to defendant's shop. Mr. Gray produced his

authority, and went behind the counter, followed by Mr. Ferris, who pulled out a drawer and took money out of it. He was about to put his hand back when Mr. Gray told him he had no authority to touch anything in the house. Defendant then caught Mr. Gray by the throat, pushed him from behind the counter, and kicked him on the thigh. He was then arrested. It was stated that Mr. Gray would not prosecute, and the Court bound the defendant over to keep the peace for twelve months in two sureties of 10*l.* each.

#### Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Fire.

The premises of Mr. J. W. L. Kerr, chemist and druggist, Municipal Buildings, Greenock, were somewhat damaged by fire last week.

#### Second Thoughts.

Provost Macintyre, chemist and druggist, of North Berwick, who has been strongly urged to reconsider his decision to retire from the Council, has consented, and he has now officially intimated the withdrawal of his resignation. The Provost, in taking this course, has been influenced chiefly by a desire to assist in the acquisition of a supplementary golf course for North Berwick.

#### Glasgow Notes.

Electrical toys, models, etc., now form a conspicuous feature in some chemists' windows.

A number of city shops are making full window-displays of a well-known brand of English lavender-water.

It is seldom that bisulphide of carbon figures in a poisoning case; but a Glasgow shoemaker swallowed what the newspapers describe as "oxide of carbon" in mistake for whisky, and is under treatment in the hospital.

The revival of the newspaper discussion of ether-drinking in Glasgow has set journalists hunting for mares' nests. One adventurous knight of the quill reports an interview with an anonymous chemist who is sadoled with the absurd statement that laudanum-drinking and other "drug-habits" are alarmingly on the increase. This is one of those perennials of the dull season, that "time cannot wither nor custom stale."

Mr. J. J. Brown, dispenser, Belvidere Fever-hospital, who shares with Mr. Laing, Stenhousemuir, the honours of the bardship in pharmacy for the West of Scotland, has contributed a long poem *à la* Walt Whitman to a local weekly. It is entitled "Ignipotence, and the following verse will serve to show its quality":

Fierce Fury, Fire! Dreadful Destroyer!

How the ether in infinitesimal tempest whirls asunder atoms and molecules, electrons or ions, bearing to utter destruction visible shapes or forms!

All things swoon in its grasp:

Rocks into lava melt and worlds vanish in its foam.

This is the sword that divideth!

Shapes or forms millions—nonillions of times subdivided disappear.

#### French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

WEDDING-BELLS.—An event which has created some interest in Paris School of Pharmacy circles is the wedding of Assistant-Professor Marcel Delépine with Mlle. Marguerite Dorveaux. The young lady—we believe she does not yet boast twenty summers—is the only child of Dr. Dorveaux, librarian at the school, whose contributions to the history of French pharmacy frequently appear in pharmaceutical journals. M. Delépine is a promising professor of thirty or so, and the gathering of pharmacists at the Church of St. Pierre de Montrouge on October 5 to wish the young couple God-speed was a large and brilliant one.

THE "MUTUALIST" PHARMACY (*i.e.*, the establishment organised and worked by a benefit society for its members and their families) continues to attract the attention of French pharmacists in the same manner as "company"



pharmacy is engrossing that of English chemists. It seems evident that each one established is equivalent to the disappearance not of one, but of several pharmacists, for a "mutual" pharmacy may supply as many as 10,000 to 20,000 adherents, whereas an ordinary pharmacy with 3,000 clients is considered an important business. It is hinted that in certain localities (the name is not given, but it is presumably in the South) four pharmacies have been closed within the last few years and four more are threatened.

**EXPENSIVE TOOTH-POWDER.**—The well-known type of quack who sells dental and pharmaceutical preparations at fairs and markets usually relies on his tongue alone to extract small sums from his patients' pockets. But Joseph Dirrois tried to "go one better." Inviting the onlookers to test the efficiency of his dentifrice by personal usage, he induced them to mount the platform and sit down in a capacious chair. While he cleansed the canines and massaged the molars, he explored the pockets of the patient, and his female companion profited by the distracted attention of the gaping crowd to circulate among them and relieve them of any superfluous and available cash in the same fashion. Unfortunately for pushful Joe, there were some plain-clothes detectives among the latter, and he and Mlle. Belbaisé are at present dependent upon a paternal prison administration for toilet and other preparations.

**VAUQUELIN'S COLUMN.**—Cycling in Normandy recently, I stopped at the Pont l'Evêque crossroads for refreshment, and asked the road to Chiberville. "Turn to the right at the Vauquelin Column," said mine host of the Lion d'Or. "The Vauquelin Column?" I asked. "Yes, it's a monument to him who—h'm, h'm" (mine host's memory was evidently doubtful)—"un grand homme, enfin, vous savez." At the turning in question I found an excellent bronze bust of Vauquelin, surmounting a stone column on which I read: "To L. N. Vauquelin, chemist. The land where he was born. St. André d'Hebertot, May 16, 1763; Died at St. André, November 14, 1829. To the author of the discoveries of chromium and glucine. To the active promoter of rigorous chemical analysis." Surrounded by laurels and other shrubs, the monument simply stands in a railed-off corner of a typical Norman orchard. The usual vainglorious practice of inscribing on a monument the name of those at whose expense it was erected does not appear to have been followed in the case of this simple and appropriate memorial.

## South African Topics.

**MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT**, of Messrs. C. J. Hewlett & Son, Charlotte Street, Great Eastern Street, E.C., has returned from South Africa. As Mr. Hewlett from his frequent visits is an authority on the drug-trade of South Africa, a representative of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* penetrated into his sanctum one day this week to get his views on topical drug-politics. Bright and cheery as usual, Mr. Hewlett does not betray any physical evidence of his strenuous tour, but, on the contrary, asserts that the journey has rather improved his health, as he feels "better than ever." A brief *résumé* of the route taken gave the cue to the numerous matters of interest at present before the South African drug-trade. Uppermost is the question of the duty on tinctures, in which, as noted last week in the *C. & D.*, Natal and the Transvaal have scored over the other parties of the Customs Union. A brief recapitulation will make the matter clear. In March of this year a Select Committee was appointed by the Legislative Council of Cape Colony to inquire into and report on colonial industries. The Committee, with Dr. Petersen as Chairman, got to work, and in May, just before the end of the Session, they reported that, although the inquiries were not completed, there were certain grievances which could be redressed in the meantime, among them being duties on tinctures. The whole question turns on the interpretation of the spirit clause in the Convention tariff. Only one drug-trade witness was examined—Mr. Harry Evans, a partner of Messrs. P. J. Petersen & Co.—and on his evidence alone the change in the duties on tinctures

appears to have been made. Mr. Evans produced one of Messrs. Hewlett's lists of standard tinctures, and stated that there were about eight hundred articles which could not be profitably made in the Colony owing to the competition of English-made galenicals. Mr. Evans contended that it was not a case of reimposing the spirit-duty on imported tinctures, but of putting the law in force. What happened is well known to readers of the *C. & D.* Mr. Hewlett speaks very highly of the way Mr. G. Darroll and other Cape Town chemists worked in endeavouring to put the chemist's side of the question before the authorities, but their efforts were unfortunately without avail. When Mr. Hewlett reached Johannesburg he found the tincture-duty controversy in full swing, and it is not disparaging to the local chemists to add that Mr. Hewlett supplied them with additional arguments in favour of letting the old duties remain, with the consequence that the Transvaal and Natal have stuck to the previously accepted interpretation of the tariff. It was on ascertaining definitely that a consignment of tinctures had been cleared by Messrs. Butler & Richards at the old rates that Mr. Hewlett cabled to the *C. & D.*, and thus conveyed the news to the drug-trade at home and abroad. What will happen now that disunion is introduced into the Customs Union it is not easy to say, unless the Cape Government withdraws the objectionable duty, which is not altogether improbable. [Since this was written the duty has been removed.—ED.] In the meantime, buyers of tinctures in Natal and the Transvaal will naturally avoid shipping their goods through Cape Colony, to the benefit of the ports of Durban and Delagoa Bay.

Turning now to general business, Mr. Hewlett is of opinion that the rock-bottom of depression has been passed, and that the future is decidedly more hopeful. With increased prosperity of the mines, which need many more Chinese labourers, business is bound to improve. It is not, however, the time for any chemist to go out to South Africa on "spec.," as the needs of the population as regards the drug-trade seem to be filled up for some time to come. Since his last visit to Johannesburg Mr. Hewlett has found great changes. The town has grown into a city, and the buildings are architecturally more imposing. Rents are enormous, and the cost of living very great. The dust is a great trouble in some parts of South Africa, and a dust-storm is the most unpleasant sensation one can imagine. Even when there is no storm about, dust is a sore trial to the shopkeepers. On one shop with closed doors in Johannesburg Mr. Hewlett saw a notice, "Come in. Doors shut on account of the dust." Finally the talk drifted to the question of freights, and the opinion was expressed that the high freights at present ruling are throttling the trade of South Africa. "You put the point very neatly last week in the *C. & D.*," said Mr. Hewlett, "when you showed that the cheapest route from the United Kingdom to South Africa is *via* New York." "You came across the *C. & D.* on your visits to the South African chemists?" was our representative's parting remark. "The *C. & D.* is everywhere," replied Mr. Hewlett.



MR. JOHN C. HEWLETT.

A STORY IS GOING THE ROUNDS of the daily papers to the effect that Charles Dickens was familiar with Sir John Lawes' Rothamsted laboratory, and that an article on it appeared in the first number of "All the Year Round." The article is not signed, but the novelist's writing of the article is remembered at Rothamsted. One sentence from the article is:

"The concert was in Friar Bacon's laboratory, with thousands of great bottles looking from the walls, containing the results of a million and one experiments in agricultural chemistry."



## A Hygienic Exhibition.

AS briefly noted in our last issue, a permanent exhibition of hygienic products has been opened at 34 Devonshire Street, Harley Street, W.—in the heart of the medical quarter of the Metropolis. The opening ceremony was performed by Sir Joseph Fayrer on September 30. The object of the exhibition, as explained by the director and secretary, Mr. J. Grant Ramsay, to our representative, is to keep medical men *au fait* with the value of, and the progress in, new remedies directly affecting the public health, to supply nurses and others with useful knowledge regarding hygienic products and appliances, and to furnish authoritative information to the general public regarding dietetics, clothing, appliances, and other articles related to health. The exhibition is under the auspices of a council consisting of eighteen medical men, who are known authorities on hygiene and public health. A scientific examining board has been appointed which investigates the value of all products and appliances submitted for exhibition. The claims put forward by manufacturers must be substantiated by actual fact, and Mr. Grant Ramsay spoke of the rejection of a certain soap, for which special germicidal properties were claimed, but which did not pass the test; also of a food said to be good for “adults, invalids, and infants,” but which could not be admitted because the board were unable to satisfy themselves that it was suitable for children. As the “hall-mark” of merit a certificate is granted to the exhibitors by the Institute of Hygiene. Samples are bought by the board in open market, but after approval the manufacturers, for the purposes of exhibition, may send their goods in whatever form they think desirable. The Board includes Dr. J. C. Thresh, as chemist; Dr. John W. H. Eyre, as bacteriologist; and Dr. Goodall, as physiologist. These, with Dr. W. G. McDowell, the resident director, and Mr. Grant Ramsay, the secretary, constitute the Executive, Dr. Thresh being Chairman.

The exhibits are displayed on three floors, the first being devoted to food-products, beverages, and a medical room. On the second floor are displayed appliances and hygienic necessities in clothing, etc., for ladies. What is known as the “medical room” will not be accessible to the general public. In it are displayed recent pharmaceutical products and appliances, and it is projected for the instruction of medical men. It is in this section that the main interest to the pharmacist lies, for there are shown the coal-tar products of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney (Limited), the preparations of Messrs. W. R. Warner & Co. (displayed by Francis Newbery & Sons, Limited), W. Martindale, Thomas Christy & Co., John Richardson & Co. of Leicester (Limited), H. & T. Kirby & Co. (Limited), the Bayer Company (Limited), and Schering, Kalle and Poehl, etc. (A. & M. Zimmermann). Displays of surgical dressings are made in this department by Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Cuxson, Gerrard & Co. (Limited), the Galen Manufacturing Company, Johnson & Johnson (John Timpson & Co., Limited), and the Liverpool Lint Company. Plasters and rubber bandages are shown by A. de St. Dalmas & Co., Johnson & Johnson, and Leslies (Limited); orthopaedic appliances by K. R. Schramm; abdominal and other belts and corsets by the Domes Belts Company and H. Wilkinson. The process of modern embalming is explained by the Buckhout and Breed Chemical Company (Limited). L. Paechtnier & Co. show patent cooling-pads for migraine, insomnia, etc.; and natural-looking artificial human eyes are shown by E. Muller. S. Clark & Co.’s hygienic gas-stoves are also shown there.

Foods and beverages form the largest section of the exhibition. Among exhibitors familiar in pharmacy are Henri Nestlé (milk foods), Thomas Symington & Co. (coffee essences), Cerebos (Limited) (Cerebos salt), Cadbury Brothers (Limited) (cocoa and chocolate), Keen, Robinson & Co. (Limited) (groats, barley, mustard, etc.), the Medical and General Specialities Company (Boyd’s banana preparations, etc.), Callard & Co. (starchless foods), Benger’s Food (Limited) (peptonised products), Protene Company, L. Rose & Co. (Limited) (Rose’s lime-juice), Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited) (Montserrat lime-juice preparations and arrowroot), Ingram & Royle (Limited) (natural mineral waters), W. A. Ross & Sons

(Limited) (Belfast ginger-ale, etc.), and C. Oppel & Co. (Friedrichshall water). Milk products and beverages are also included in the section.

Soaps and disinfectants are not numerous. They comprise Wright’s coal-tar soap (in a good position), the “Real Turtle-oil” soap of the T. K. Bellis Turtle Company (Limited), Boval cream soap, sanitary rose powder and phenate-of-soda solution by James Woolley Sons & Co. (Limited), “Microvoid” toilet-soap and “Victoria” toilet-soap by the Sharon Chemical Company (Limited), “Ammoniated Detergent Jelly” by Ross, Brothers & Co., Izal disinfectants by Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited), Fels-Naptha soap by the Sales Company (Limited), Dr. Pierre’s eau dentifrice and alcool de menthe by A. Chouet & Co., “Gegenüber” eau de Cologne by J. & R. McCracken, and eucalyptus oil, etc., by the Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Company (Limited).

Delepine’s bacteriological microscope is shown by Swift & Son, surgeons’ needles, etc., by Kirby, Beard & Co. (Limited), and Evans & Wormull’s surgical instruments are represented. The Mackenzie spray for disinfecting rooms is shown by the Thresh Disinfectant Company (Limited). Isaac Chorlton & Co. have a model of Chorlton’s surgical bedstead, and Harry W. Cox (Limited) have installed an x-ray apparatus.

In the ladies’ department the most important exhibits are those of Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited) (sanitary towels, accouchement-sheets, and obstetric appliances) and Dr. Jaeger’s Sanitary Woollen System Company (Limited). The York Street Flax-spinning Company (Limited) show Kneipp-Linen mesh underwear; and “Pannus Corium”—a substitute for leather particularly intended for those afflicted with corns, bunions, gout, or rheumatism—is among the products of Hall & Sons (Limited).

Pasteur-Chamberland filters are exhibited by J. Defries & Sons (Limited); other filters present are those of Lipscombe & Co. and of the Atkins Filter Engineering and Water-softening Company (Limited).

The premises have been nicely fitted with wall-cases and centre-cases, part or the whole of each case being reserved for the products of each exhibitor. The name of each exhibiting firm is neatly printed in gold lettering on the part reserved for their goods. One of the conditions of exhibition is that exhibitors themselves are not allowed to have representatives present to laud their products. The merits of each product are explained to the visitor by the Institute staff.

## Chemists’ Defence Association.

A MEETING of the directors was held at the offices of the Association on October 5. Among other routine business the payment of a claim was sanctioned in connection with a mistake in the sale of iodide of potassium, the member’s assistant having accidentally given hydrate of potassium, a customer’s throat and stomach being injured thereby.

The following resolution was passed:

The directors of the Chemists’ Defence Association, on behalf of nearly three thousand chemists throughout the United Kingdom, beg to draw the Postmaster-General’s attention to their objections to the proposed introduction of the Cash-on-Delivery system into this country. They are as follows: First, it would afford a ready means for advertisers of nostrums (often of a worthless and injurious character) to force a class of business which would not find an opening if the articles had to go through the ordinary channels of business. Second, that to small retailers generally the scheme would be most disadvantageous, whereas the larger firms of the country would be placed under a distinct advantage. It is felt that a Government Department should not thus protect one class of traders from making bad debts, at the expense of the other and much larger class who would suffer under the system.

MR. T. R. PERKINS, chemist and druggist, Henley-in-Arden, has another of his illustrated articles on railway lines in the current issue of the “Railway Magazine.” He describes the Lickey Incline on the Midland Railway and a portion of the Potteries, Shrewsbury, and North Wales Railway hitherto unnoted.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain,

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE public business at Wednesday's meeting only occupied forty minutes—a record as regards recent years. The business was chiefly routine, the exception being a motion to send a memorial to the Postmaster-General against the cash-on-delivery postal proposals. The Benevolent Fund Committee recommend that four annuitants be elected in December, and seven names are to go before the electors. The delegates to the Sheffield Conference spoke approvingly of the hospitality shown them, the President skating lightly over the thin ice of the "Compendium" discussion.

THERE were present at the Council-meeting the President (Mr. R. A. Robinson), Vice-President (Mr. J. R. Young), Treasurer (Mr. Walter Hills), and Messrs. Atkins, Campkin, Carteighe, Cooper, Cross, Currie, Gibson, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Hagon, Harrington, Harrison, Newsholme, Southall, Symes, and Wootton.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings by saying: Gentlemen, I am glad to see you back after the vacation. I hope you are refreshed and ready for the work of the session.

The minutes were taken as read and approved of, after which

The PRESIDENT said he had received a very kind invitation from the German Pharmaceutical Society to be present at their annual meeting at Hamburg, but was unfortunately unable to accept. He had, however, written in the name of the Society wishing the meeting every success.

### DEATHS.

Continuing, the PRESIDENT said he regretted that since the last Council-meeting the Society have lost by death several valuable members—Mr. W. J. Churchill, who was a member of the Council from 1877 to 1885; Mr. John Shaw, also a member of the Council from 1871 to 1880; and Mr. Adam Gibson, a member of the Board of Examiners from 1882 to 1895, whose death was a great shock to those who had met him so recently at Sheffield. Notice has also been received of the death of Dr. Rudolph Amandus Philippi, of Santiago, a corresponding member; and, added the President, the Secretary has just heard of the death of Mr. John Borland, jun., the son of a well-known Scotch pharmacist. The Secretary was instructed to send letters of condolence to the families of those mentioned.

The SECRETARY said that arising out of the minutes a communication had been received from the Privy Council approving of the appointment of Professor Traill as an examiner on the Board of Examiners for Scotland.

### ELECTIONS.

A number of student associates and members were elected, eight persons restored to their former position in the Society, and four chemists were restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

### FINANCE.

Mr. HARRINGTON moved the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee, adding that the amounts seemed rather large, but this is due to the fact that the accounts cover two months. The report showed the following balances:

	£	s.	d.
General Fund account ... ..	2,095	18	1
Benevolent Fund account ... ..	883	7	7
Benevolent Fund Donation account ... ..	251	3	6
Benevolent Fund Orphan account ... ..	69	8	1
and recommended for payment accounts amounting to 3,108 <i>s.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> , made up as follows:			

	£	s.	d.
On behalf of the "Journal" ... ..	1,440	15	6
House ... ..	396	13	3
Law charges ... ..	125	3	1
Stationery, etc. ... ..	38	17	4
Examination-charges, etc. ... ..	55	17	1

	£	s.	d.
Current expenses—			
England ... ..	500	0	0
Scotland ... ..	250	0	0
Monthly salaries ... ..	202	18	4
Sundries ... ..	98	10	2

The report was adopted without discussion. The Treasurer was also empowered to pay each of the Bell Scholars 15*l.*, the first moiety of their scholarships.

### BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee having been considered in committee,

Mr. ATKINS moved its adoption. He explained in detail the policy of the committee in recommending that four annuitants be elected in December, to be picked out from seven names which will be placed before the electors. In regard to the present state of the fund, 500*l.* is immediately payable to the annuitants, 160*l.* is due as interest on loans, 104*l.* for casual grants, while to January there are prospective demands on the funds of 300*l.*, making a total of 1,064*l.* The present balance is 880*l.*, and the receipts are roughly estimated to be 200*l.* For this reason the committee proceed with caution in regard to the election of annuitants. When he (the speaker) first became connected with the committee, casual grants were about 400*l.*, now the amount is about 1,000*l.* This is a most benevolent and beneficent aspect of the work of the committee, and Mr. Atkins proceeded to refer to the means taken to get families to contribute towards the distressed persons' support, the Society assisting with minor annuities. Great good is done in this way, and much sympathy and help enlisted.

Mr. COOPER added that every case is carefully considered by the committee, and he hoped the members would note the present state of the fund.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that the grants to be made were two of 10*l.*, one of 12*l.*, four of 13*l.*, and one of 20*l.*, and the report was thereupon received and adopted.

### THE C.O.D. SYSTEM.

Mr. WOOTTON, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, reported that the committee had met on the previous night and considered what steps should be taken to reintroduce the Pharmacy Bill. Approval of the Shop-hours Act was also expressed, and a recommendation made that a memorial be sent to the Postmaster-General against the Cash-on-Delivery proposals. In regard to the last-named Mr. Wootton said the committee felt that the introduction of the system would be a serious matter for retail traders, including chemists and druggists, and that a memorial from the Pharmaceutical Society would have weight with the Postmaster-General. The last-named is biased in favour of the proposals. The matter is urgent, as unless the retailers' position is put before the Postmaster-General it is probable that the system will be introduced early next year. There is a good deal of influence being exerted in favour of the scheme, and he (the speaker) hoped the Society's memorial would have a tendency to carry the balance against the proposal. Mr. Wootton added that he hoped the fact that the Society were sending a memorial would not deter local associations from also sending petitions: the more there are sent in, the more likely is the introduction to be prevented.

Dr. SYMES seconded the adoption of the report.

The TREASURER said he supported the opposition to the C.O.D. proposals on broad lines. It is possible the system would not be to the disadvantage of town chemists, but it would be better in the public interest to have a large number of qualified chemists throughout the country. The system would seriously affect chemists.

Mr. CARTEIGHE agreed with the sending of the memorial, and said the system was introduced in Europe at a time when there were fewer railways and fewer facilities for trading. It is now too late for the system to be of much use. If the Postmaster-General introduces the system the party in power will have to look for votes at the next election with very great activity. As an advertiser he (Mr. Carteighe) did not shut his eyes to possible advantages, but the system would tend only to benefit the enormous advertisers—a thing not altogether in the public interests.

Mr. CAMPKIN said the proposals were very specious, and



there is much power being used in their favour by the great trading establishments. It will make such bodies better known, and tend to the abolition of the smaller tradesmen. The cry now is "Back to the land," and it would also be advantageous to keep the smaller traders in the district. He hoped other traders would move in the same direction as the Society.

Mr. ATKINS confessed that he had thought the system would prevent a considerable leakage in small debts, but his objection to sending a memorial had been removed by the efficient arguments used. Efforts should be made to effect a wise decentralisation. London with its six million of inhabitants is depopulating the country, and one of the problems for political reformers will be how to restore the balance between the country and the towns. He supported any measure that tended to prevent the aggrandisement of London and restored trade to the country.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said the proposals emanated from Government departments, the permanent officials of which were members of trading concerns. Members of the Government should be warned about accepting advice from their permanent officials, who take keen interest in these trading concerns and whose interests might clash with those of the general community.

Mr. HAGON said that, as there was such unanimity in the Council, perhaps the local Associations could be got to pass resolutions against the proposals, and these could be sent with the Society's memorial to the Postmaster-General. (No, no.)

Dr. SYMES said it was scarcely desirable to delay sending the memorial, and, besides, if sent direct by the local Associations the petitions would have greater effect.

The PRESIDENT said he was glad to find the Society opposed the proposals on general grounds. As regards the present Government looking for votes, he would remind them that the Government have a very high ideal of their duties. (Laughter.) In fact, it was stated the other day that they were "not for sale." (Laughter.) Seriously, the proposals were detrimental to small traders, and such questions as the distribution of poisons more easily might arise. The report was adopted.

#### THE SCHOOL ALTERATIONS.

The report of the General Purposes Committee recommended that a small committee of six be appointed to select the members of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales for 1905. It was also reported that the work on the school premises had been completed, and thanks were given to Professor Wynne for his help and suggestions.

The PRESIDENT said the committee would present the list of examiners at the next Council-meeting. He also spoke of the indebtedness to Professor Wynne for the completion of the school premises, and read a letter received from Professor Wynne in which he praised the way Messrs. Parkinson & Son had carried out their work.

Dr. SYMES said he had inspected the rooms, and was pleased with the alterations, but he was disappointed to find that practically nothing had been done to the pharmacy laboratory. The room is at present empty and dirty.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said it was a little cruel of Dr. Symes to hoist him in that way. (Laughter.) The fact was that it was impossible to do the work in the pharmacy laboratory till the old fittings were moved out. The room could not have been cleared without extra expense. The school, however, would not suffer, as he hoped to have the laboratory ready for the use of the students of the present Session.

Dr. SYMES: Thank you.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: The matter shall have best attention.

#### EXAMINATIONS REPORT.

The report of the Board of Examiners for England and Wales showed that at the recent examinations 7 candidates presented themselves for the Major, and 2 passed. For the Minor there were 130 candidates, 53 passing. The Board accepted 2 certificates in preliminary knowledge subject to the approval of the Council and also approved of 37 other certificates.

Two diplomas, sealed with the seal of the Society, were also ordered to be issued to the two pharmaceutical chemists who passed the recent examinations.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

A medical certificate was received from a candidate at the recent Minor to account for absence. The candidate was excused by the Council.

Mr. Cole and Mr. Trencer, Bell Scholars last year, wrote to thank the Council for admitting them to the advanced course in the Society's school.

Mr. Walker also thanked the Council for his appointment as demonstrator.

#### THE SHEFFIELD CONFERENCE.

The PRESIDENT reported that he and most of the other delegates from the Society attended the recent Conference and met with a good reception. He had not prepared a report on the matter, but there was a discussion arising out of the offer of the Council to take over the "Formulary." The transfer was agreed to by a very large majority, and although there was some discussion he need not refer to it.

Mr. Cross said those who visited the Conference were much indebted to the Sheffield chemists for their hospitality. He never saw the papers listened to more intently, and the social side was equally appreciated.

Mr. NEWSHOLME said the Local Committee had received favourable expressions of opinion from all parts of the Kingdom, and so far no fault had been found. It was a great pleasure to the Sheffield chemists to have invited their fellow-chemists, and also to know that their efforts had been so well appreciated.

Dr. SYMES said he never enjoyed a Conference more. The social functions were arranged so as not to interfere with the work of the Conference. Undue temptation to leave the meetings was not put in the way of the members.

Mr. GLYN-JONES added that he never takes salt at home without being reminded of chemists in general and Sheffield chemists in particular. (Laughter.)

Mr. CARTEIGHE said he was prevented by his duties on the School Committee from being present. (Oh, oh!) His friend Mr. Atkins and himself were at the previous Conference in Sheffield; the recent one could not have been better, but may have been as good.

This concluded the public business.

## Personalities.

Mr. ERNEST H. BARRITT, pharmaceutical chemist, as Mayor of Colchester, gives the annual Oyster Feast in the Moot Hall, Colchester, on October 20.

ALDERMAN H. POTTER (Potter & Clarke), ex-Mayor of Stepney, on September 29 presided at a Bohemian concert of the Tower Hamlets Constitutional Club, Beaumont Square, Mile End.

COUNCILLOR J. R. BIRKETT, chemist and druggist, has accepted the mayoralty of Morecambe for another year. On September 28 Mr. Birkett entertained the members of the Corporation and the borough officials, numbering thirty, at West Kirby.

Mr. JAMES BROMLEY, of the firm of John Bromley & Sons, essential-oil distillers and extractors, Bloomsbury Works, Leeds, who is President of the Leeds Road Club, has been appointed an official timekeeper of the Northern Road Records Association.

Mr. J. MORGAN RICHARDS presided at the public meeting at Ventnor in connection with the fortieth year of service of the Rev. R. Allen Davies, Congregational minister. As President of the Sphinx Club Mr. Richards took the chair at the dinner of the club at the Hôtel Cecil on Wednesday evening.

The Mayoralty of Preston has been accepted by Mr. W. McK. Margerison, of the firm of Joshua Margerison & Co., toilet-soap manufacturers, Preston. Mr. Margerison has been a member of the Corporation since 1894, and in February last was appointed an alderman and a justice of the peace.

At the offices of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), 55 Hanover Street, Liverpool, on September 30, Mr. W. J. Poole, of the export department, who is leaving for East Africa, was presented with a handsome travelling-bag subscribed for by the members of the department both in the office and warehouse. Mr. J. M. Tallantyre, the manager of the department, made the presentation.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held on Monday, October 3, at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 7.30 p.m., the President (Mr. Johnston Montgomery) in the chair. There were also present the Vice-President (Mr. W. F. Wells), Messrs. George Beggs, Batt, Vincent Johnston, John Smith (Hon. Treasurer), Brown, P. Kelly, J. I. Bernard, A. J. Paterson, A. S. Cahill, J. McBirney, D. O'Sullivan, P. J. Cosgrave, and Conyngham, Professor Tichborne, and Drs. Walsh, McWalter, and Ashe.

### ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The President read the report of the scrutineers, which stated that the following gentlemen had been elected to fill the seven vacancies on the Council: Messrs. David M. Watson, James Tate, John Smith, Patrick Kelly, Richard Blair, Henry V. Golden, and Francis W. Brittain.

### SILVER MEDAL.

The PRESIDENT stated that Mr. L. W. Longmore, to whom the Society's silver medal for the best answering in the final year had been awarded, was unable to be present, Mr. P. Kelly had undertaken to deliver it to him.

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The PRESIDENT then delivered an address as follows:

This is the twenty-ninth anniversary of our Society—on August 11, 1875, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was incorporated by Act of Parliament, part of the preamble to the Act being:

"Whereas a great deficiency exists throughout Ireland of establishments and shops for the sale of medicines and compounding of prescriptions, and great inconvenience thereby arises to the public in many parts of the country."

Those of us who can look back for thirty years, having in our memory the condition of pharmacy in Ireland then, when the facilities offered to the public in Dublin for prescription-compounding could be counted on the fingers of two hands and those of Belfast on one, and compare that condition with the present accommodation the public have in well-equipped dispensing establishments conducted by pharmacists possessing a qualification the standard of which is equal to that of any sister Society, must admit that the trust imposed by the Act has been well carried out, that the prayer of the preamble has been fulfilled, and that the members of our Society who from year to year were entrusted with the conduct of its affairs have maintained the trust honourably and well, both to the Society and to the public.

Yet, with all the work, energy, and devotion of some of the best brains of our licentiates during those thirty years, how much is yet before us, how much is yet to be accomplished before we can say "The King's Writ in Pharmacy runs in Ireland!" Among the many questions that still beset your Society, one which has caused your Council much anxiety in the past still presents many difficulties, and, I may say, has frequently been referred to, in previous annual addresses, as a stumbling-block to settled pharmacy in Ireland, is fast coming within the range of Pharmaceutical politics—I refer to

### LIMITED COMPANY PHARMACY.

Your Council have had this important question under consideration during the year, and are unanimous that it must sooner or later be dealt with, as the only means of protection against bogus companies springing up is to bring into line with our Act limited companies that are the off-spring of a legitimate business. The *modus operandi*, I admit, is not very clear, and presents many difficulties. Were your Society in the same position as our English brethren, where all have equal rights, one obstruction would be removed; but, with our two grades, to protect the legitimate rights of the higher is one problem that will not be easily solved. I regret that the English Society were again unsuccessful in carrying their Bill; had it been otherwise, it would have cleared the air for Ireland; but with their experience before us Bill-promoting in St. Stephen's has not much fascination.

### COUNCIL AND LEGAL BUSINESS.

It is with pleasure I record that the ordinary business of the Society has been satisfactorily carried out during the year now coming to a close, and that the attendance at our Council-meetings during the term has, I may say, been a record one. Your Law Committee has still the old difficulty to contend with regarding prosecutions for infringement of

our Acts. It applies now more to provincial petty sessions, where in few cases will the Bench give us a conviction until they are forced into it. [The President instanced the Coolanny sheep-dip and county Antrim laudanum cases.] The police, generally, over Ireland are not as active in looking after illegal sellers of poisons as your Law Committee would like, but in many districts they have given great assistance, conducting the cases with considerable ability. In the county Antrim case the Templepatrick Bench complimented the sergeant for the clear and intelligent manner in which he dealt with the different sections of our Acts. Prosecutions by the Society included two registered druggists in Belfast for compounding and an unqualified person in Whitehead, co. Antrim, for the same offence. These prosecutions were successfully conducted by Mr. Joseph Donnelly, who since his appointment as our legal representative in the North has proved himself to be a gentleman of the highest professional ability. While dealing with Belfast, it might not be out of place to state that over 25 per cent. of all the registered druggists in Ireland are located in that city, and it is to their credit as law-abiding citizens, so far as pharmacy is concerned, that your inspector only detected those two cases of illegal compounding during the year.

### DEATH-ROLL.

First in this sad list stands the name of Sir Edward Mathew Hodgson, J.P., one of the founders of the Society, who for twenty years took a very large share in the working of the Society, both as member of Council and as Hon. Treasurer. He had looked forward for years to see the Society firmly established in a building it could call its own. This seemed ever to be the object for which he aimed, and only when his hopes were fully realised did he resign the duties which he had performed for so many years with such great acceptance to the Council and their licentiates. The death of three other pharmaceutical chemists—Alfred Rice, Thomas Stephenson Taylor, and John Joseph Kinsella, were notified during the year; that of the last-named, through poisoning by gas supplied to a defective heater, was a painfully sudden one. The deaths of thirteen chemists and druggists were notified, but none of registered druggists. We have also to deplore the death of our good friend Sir George F. Duffy, M.D., the first Government Visitor to the examinations—a post he held for eighteen years, during which period he gave many valuable suggestions for improvements in the working of the examinations. Sir John William Moore, M.D., who, like the late Sir George Duffy, was formerly an examiner to the Society, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

### OTHER MATTERS.

The system of voting at the annual elections has been remodelled with the view to securing absolute secrecy in accordance with a recommendation passed at the annual meeting; but as we were unable to obtain the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant to the change in sufficient time, we were not able to send out the new voting-papers this year.

The silver medal has been won by Mr. Louis W. Longmore, M.P.S.I. Another candidate very nearly obtained silver-medal marks also, being only one mark short of the minimum (230) required.

The only change to be noted in the examinations is the alteration of the date for holding the Assistants' examination, with the object of affording candidates rejected at the Major examination an opportunity of trying to secure, while fresh from study, a qualification which would be of advantage to themselves and is appreciated by their employers, until they again present themselves for the Licence.

The Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, with a view to the revision of the Pharmacopœia, has decided to institute Committees of Reference in pharmacy, chemistry, botany, etc., and has invited your Council, in co-operation with the Council of the Society of Great Britain, to nominate expert pharmacists to constitute the proposed committees.

In our school of practical chemistry there were 20 students during the year, compared with 24 in 1903 and 28 the year before. In the botany and materia medica school there were 37, against 24 in 1903 and 41 the year before. Sessional class examinations, conducted by Professors Hunt and Laird, have been established in this school during the past year, book prizes value 10s. and 5s. being offered to each class each quarter. A minimum of 70 per cent., however, must be obtained to entitle a candidate to a prize.

### EXAMINATION-RESULTS UP TO SEPTEMBER 14.

*Preliminary.*—In 1904, 89 candidates were examined, 36 were rejected and 53 passed. Six presented certificates of other examinations, so that 59 were registered, as compared with 65 in 1903. The average pass for 1904 is 51.3.

*Pharmaceutical Licence Examination.*—Eighty-one were examined and 37 passed, as compared with 35 in 1903. Two licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall were registered as pharmaceutical chemists.



*Registered Druggist Examination.*—Of 46 candidates examined 22 passed, being one more than in 1903.

*Pharmaceutical Assistant Examination.*—Eleven candidates were examined and 7 passed. The average pass of the last three years is 9.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND REGISTERS.

At present the Society has 212 members and 35 druggist associates—together 247, as compared with 226 in 1903. The number of persons on the registers is as under-noted:

	1904.	1903
Pharmaceutical Chemists ...	703	676
Chemists and Druggists ...	223	238
Registered Druggists ...	508	491
Pharmaceutical Assistants ...	71	64
	1,505	1,469

If we take a decade, we find on our Register:

	1894.	1904.
Pharmaceutical Chemists ...	460	703
Chemists and Druggists and Registered Druggists ...	649	831

Compare now the list of subscribers to the Society:

Pharmaceutical Chemists ...	202	212
Associates ...	155	35

In those ten years licentiates have increased by 243, chemists and druggists and registered druggists by 182, while our members have only increased by 10 and our Associates have decreased by 120. I think, gentlemen, there is something disclosed in these figures that is not very encouraging to those members who give their time and have the welfare of the Society at heart.

Before concluding I desire to acknowledge the hearty support accorded to me by the members of Council during the year, and especially the willing assistance of your Vice-President, who, at great loss of time and much inconvenience to himself, undertook the responsibility to "fiat" urgent business and to advise in matters of detail as occasion required. Lastly, I also acknowledge the efficient services of your Registrar, who so willingly fell in to overcome any inconvenience resulting from the non-residence of your President in Dublin. (Applause.)

#### APPRECIATION AND THANKS.

Professor TICHBORNE said he was sure they all felt thankful to the President for the clear way in which he had put everything connected with the work of the past year before them, and for the wonderful grasp of the business that he had shown. The only point that he (Professor Tichborne) wished to emphasise was that the invitation from the Medical Council to the Society to co-operate in the revision of the Pharmacopœia was sent direct to the Council of the Society by the Medical Council.

Mr. J. I. BERNARD said he was delighted to know that the Council of the Society had had during the last year common sense enough to come to the decision of bringing the limited companies into line. Their action during the twelve previous months was nothing less than a crime worthy of excommunication. It was matter of regret that there were not more members of the Society present, but if the Council paid no regard to their interests how could they expect them to come? He had reason to know that a man who came there with a complaint about illegal practices was told that they could not do anything because they had no inspector. If so, how could members of the Society be protected? And this notwithstanding that the Society had 1,000/ that they could devote to the protection of their licentiates. Mr. Bernard also referred to the Council's resolution of October 5, 1898, to compile a complete index of all the pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, apothecaries, and registered druggists who keep open shop for the sale of poisons in Ireland. According to the report of the last Council meeting in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, this scheme had been pronounced to be unworkable. Latterly it had been stated by the Cattle-traders' Association that poisons could not be got for sheep-dipping and for agricultural purposes, and people were encroaching on the rights of legitimate vendors of poisons. Now, if some member of Parliament were to ask for information on the subject in the House, and if the Chief Secretary were to write to the Council for a list of the licensed sellers of poisons, where would they be? Hundreds of pharmaceutical assistants were going for examination to the Apothecaries' Hall, which was becoming a medical licensing body; and he suggested that

some members of the Council should have a meeting with the Board of the Apothecaries' Hall in order to see whether a combined examination could not be held. It would get rid of a great deal of trouble. It was not to be expected that where a young man of sixteen could get an examination he would wait until he was twenty to get the Society's examination.

The PRESIDENT: That is not necessary. There is no such restriction as to age.

Mr. BERNARD said he was glad to hear that; but he thought that a young man who had passed the Preliminary examination of the Society ought to be fit after two years to go in at the Assistants' examination. There were several pharmaceutical chemists on the Board of the Apothecaries' Hall, and he believed that that Board was not unfriendly to the Society.

Mr. BEGGS: It is necessary to answer Mr. Bernard on one point at once. Our Registrar has a voluminous account of all the chemists and druggists who keep open shop for the sale of poisons throughout Ireland. He is working at it day by day, according as the information comes in.

Mr. CONYNGHAM considered that if the membership of the Society did not increase they would have to be drawing on their reserve fund in a few years. He feared there had been something wrong in the administration of the Society. Some means should be devised whereby more pharmacists could be got to join the Society.

Mr. KELLY maintained that the Society ought not to be daunted by the failure of the English Society to get their Bill. The grievances of Irish pharmaceutical chemists were far more serious, one reason being that drugs were dumped down in Ireland.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (Mr. Wells) could hardly credit that within recent times such a statement as that referred to by Mr. Bernard about there being no inspector could have been made in the office.

Mr. BERNARD repeated that within the last twelve or six months there has been no inspector.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the minutes of the Law Committee showed that money had been paid for inspectors' work. During the year they had had inspectors in various parts of Ireland, and the net result of their work had been the prosecutions that took place in the North. Members of the Law Committee well knew the difficulties that were in the way of carrying out the Acts. The police did practically little or nothing for them. At present the Council were in communication with the Inspector-General on the subject. When a complaint was received that in some town certain persons were selling Fellows's syrup or sheep-dip they wrote to the Inspector-General asking him to allow the police to make inquiries; and after a certain time the stereotyped reply would come from the Castle to the effect that the police had made inquiries and had found that the persons in question were not selling those things. The Society's inspectors often came back with the statement that they could not make a single purchase. Would any member suggest some means of getting the breakers of the law to sell? He instanced cases of difficulty, and said the truth was that the Council had been doing all that they could during the last two or three years to catch people who infringed the law. With regard to the register of persons keeping open shop, the last resolution of the Council on the subject was merely that they would not print it. The cost of doing so would be far too great. The list should be revised every year, and in order to do that they would have to employ the postmen all over Ireland; and the printing alone would cost several hundreds a year. The only use of printed registers would be to help the wholesale houses to look for orders. But the matter had not been lost sight of at all. At present some commercial gentlemen had the lists in their possession, and were making them up to date as well as they could. When occasion required it the Council had been able to find out how many persons qualified to sell poisons there were in a particular town; and they gave information of that kind to the Councils of Ballinasloe and Ennis; but they got nothing by it, because they showed them that previous statements on the subject were wrong. Deliberate falsehoods had been used by persons who were interested in getting power for unqualified persons to sell poisons. It



was stated that there was only one qualified person in Ennis, although four pharmacies were open in the town for the sale of poisons. It was stated that between Ennis and a little town twenty miles off there was no qualified person, the fact being that there were two. The Council challenged anyone to point to a single town, or even small village, in Ireland that had not got a qualified seller of poisons, but nobody had taken up the challenge. The Vice-President then pointed out that more assistants had gone in for the examination recently, and said he never engaged assistants unless they go in for it. He considered two years' experience too little. Of the 676 pharmaceutical chemists that they had, nearly a third subscribed to the Society, and that was a very fair proportion as compared with England or any other country where there were societies similar to theirs. The decrease in registered druggist subscribers was caused by a number of them being put on for a particular object, and when that was not attained the numbers fell off. In the North of Ireland the druggists had their own Association, and they did not encourage gentlemen to subscribe to the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. BERNARD said there was not a word about printing in the original resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the list is still in existence. A certain number of proofs of it had been printed for the commercial gentlemen who were filling in names.

Mr. BERNARD: Do you challenge the truth of my statement that a member of the Society was told that there has been no inspector employed in Dublin for the last year?

A Member said he had complained to a sergeant of police in his town about violations of the law, and asked him to look into the matter. He said he would, and came back saying that they were not selling. He (the speaker) said they were; and the sergeant's reply was, "I must go in as a police officer in uniform, and do you think they would be such fools as to hand me things over the counter?"

The PRESIDENT said the great difficulty always was to be able to make purchases. He had inspectors all over the North and in important towns where complaints were made, but the stranger was always "spotted." There were great difficulties to contend with; and these should be discussed instead of finding fault with the Council for not doing impossibilities. Replying to Mr. Bernard, the President said there had been an inspector in Dublin during the last twelve months.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: There is one available now.

The PRESIDENT added that there is one also for the North of Ireland. The reports of inspectors that come to the Law Committee show that the Council have not neglected their duty.

The matter then closed.

#### FINANCE.

Mr. SMITH moved the adoption of a statement of account which gave details of receipts and expenditure and showed a balance to credit in the Bank of Ireland of 141*l.* 16*s.*, and a money capital of 1,352*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The law-costs were less than last year; but 32*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* had been recovered in fines.

Mr. CONYNGHAM suggested that the printed accounts should be sent out with the voting-papers.

The PRESIDENT said that could not be done, because the account had to be made up to September 30.

The TREASURER having replied to a question about the travelling-expenses of Councillors, which are now paid in full (51*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*),

Dr. McWALTER questioned the legality of the payment, holding that they only allocate a sum at the beginning of the year, and could not pay travelling-expenses after they had been incurred.

The PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT having replied, the financial statement was adopted, as was also a school account.

#### APPRENTICESHIP.

Mr. H. CONYNGHAM moved—

That this meeting desires that the Council take into consideration the present state of apprenticeship; and that such means be devised whereby pharmaceutical chemists in the employment of others may have the right of taking apprentices.

The motion was not seconded, and fell to the ground.

#### COUNCILLORS AND EXAMINERS.

Mr. CONYNGHAM moved the following:

That this meeting recommends that no member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland shall be eligible for election as Examiner who has served on the Council of the Society within the period of one year prior to such election.

Dr. McWALTER seconded the motion, which, after remarks from Dr. WALSH and the VICE-PRESIDENT, was withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. CONYNGHAM, seconded by Dr. McWALTER, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the President for his conduct in the chair, and the proceedings concluded.

### Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

THE EUSTON DRUG-STORES have been reopened at 72 Euston Square, N.W.

ELBORNE'S TOOTING DRUG-STORES have been opened at 165 High Street, Tooting, S.W.

Mr. G. B. ARMSTRONG has acquired Lyon's Drug-stores at 343 Upper Street, Islington, N.

Mr. G. HERBST, indigo-merchant, 16 Water Lane, E.C., has removed to 43 Great Tower Street, E.C.

Mr. C. E. HICKES, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. Hedley Coe, chemist and druggist, at East Reed Lane, Norfolk.

MESSRS. DURBIN BROTHERS, chemists, of Wandsworth, Kingston, and Surbiton, have purchased Mr. H. L. Carter's business at the Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.

MESSRS. SYDNEY SMITH & SONS (LIMITED) have opened a new drug and dispensing department at their recently acquired premises, 28 Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E.

MRS. DAVIS will continue the business of her late husband, Mr. George Albert Davis, chemist and druggist, of Lechlade, Glos., with the help of a qualified assistant.

Mr. DESMOND has purchased the business of Watson & Co., 1 The Parade, Plaistow Road, West Ham, and will carry it on under the style of Desmond's Drug-stores.

Mr. E. GRIFFITHS HUGHES, operative chemist, will shortly transfer his old-established business from Victoria Street, Manchester, to Deansgate. [Corrected notice.]

MESSRS. SOWREY, BOWDEN & ROYLE, wholesale druggists, have removed from 40 Dantzic Street, Manchester, to larger and more convenient premises at 19 Sharp Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester.

Mr. G. STEVENS, chemist and druggist, who recently opened the Victoria Pharmacy at 6 Bebbington Road, Higher Tranmere, Birkenhead, has had the post-office attached to his pharmacy, and has been appointed sub-postmaster of the district.

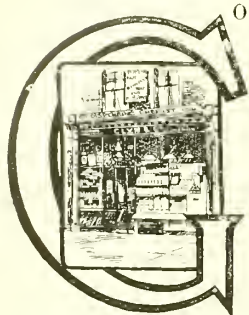
### Recent Wills.

EARLY.—The late Mr. Wm. Early, of 39 Bath Avenue, Sandymount, Dublin, assistant chemist, who died on June 14, 1904, appointed as executors and executors of his will of February 21, 1903, and March 4, 1903, his sister Mrs. Isabella Colhoun and her husband, Mr. Wm. Colhoun, their son Mr. George Colhoun, and the testator's sister-in-law, Mrs. Harriett Gill. He bequeathed ninety-six shares in the Dublin United Tramways Company in trust for the maintenance of his son, John W. Early, in the Stewart Institution, and he left the residue of his property in trust for his wife, Mrs. Catherine Sophia Early, during her life, and, subject to her life interest, to pay 20*l.* to the Sustentation Fund of St. Matthew's Parish Church, and as to the ultimate residue for his said sister, Mrs. Colhoun and her children. Bequests of 20*l.* to the Stewart Institution and to the testator's god-daughter, Isabella Mara, were cancelled by a codicil. The testator's personal estate has been valued at 2,848*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

WATERS.—The late Mr. Charles William Waters, of Lyndhurst, Aldington Road, Streatham, and of Messrs. C. W. Waters, Limited, varnish and chemical manufacturers, of Great Eastern Street, has left a gross estate of 76,393*l.* He bequeathed 5,000*l.* to London hospitals, and there are also bequests and annuities to employes and servants.

## Honouring a Trade Benefactor.

"The hour had come, and the man appeared; the latter in the person of Mr. Glyn-Jones, a chemist in the East India Dock Road, who regards the remedying of the miserable state of things we have sketched as his special mission, and who is working his crusade with unquestionable energy and intelligence."—*The Chemist and Druggist*, February 1, 1896.



GOING BACK still further, we find that William Samuel Jones, Aberdare, was one of 129 out of 348 candidates who passed the Minor examination in July, 1891. He had not long before attained his majority, and had thoughts of medicine—indeed, became a registered medical student, and gave some indication of his latent skill in ushering great events into the world by assisting one East-end practitioner in his attendance on

some of the poorest mothers in England. But the Fates threw 159 East India Dock Road in his path, and we have some recollections of a MS. from that quarter which told how to buy a business and improve it. Other matters have made such things trivial. Still, the starting-point is that little pharmacy sketched within the "G." It was in it and in the living-rooms above that the solution of the anti-cutting problem was worked out. The cataract of events and the settlement of definite principles which followed the foundation of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association on January 29, 1896, have made many almost forget the chaos that had prevailed. There were bonus schemes, rebate plans, and so forth. We were deluged with ideas and letters about anti-cutting, and at the hour came the East-end chemist with Celtic enthusiasm to preach his plan of stopping it all. "A Return to Living Profits" was his text, and the essential three heads were provided in Manufacturer, Wholesaler, and Retailer, their union giving the requisite Application—which meant success as long as they kept together.

We shall not venture further into the history of the P.A.T.A. When it was started Mr. Glyn-Jones had increased his little business nearly tenfold, and the success of the P.A.T.A. meant stay of trade-prosperity to him. If he was cheerful, he had no right to be. But British Pharmacy got a new organiser. The East-end chemist probably did not know much about Jacob Bell, but it was not long before he was doing for pharmaceutical trading what the founder of the Pharmaceutical Society did for pharmaceutical training. He travelled the country; was received in some places well, at others badly; but the outcome was rejuvenation of local organisation.

Then came in 1898 the third thing which entitles Glyn-Jones to the gratitude of the trade—the germ of the Chemists' Defence Association, and the first indication of that forensic ability which at Easter placed him at the head of the first or Honours division in the Final examination of the Council of Legal Education. It was on May 27, 1898, that he appeared on his own behalf before a magistrate, arguing that a public analyst's certificate for lime-water should have stated that it is an article liable to decomposition. He lost. This brought him into contact with Mr. F. W. Beck, solicitor. He instructed Mr. Beck to ask the Magistrate to state a case. The Magistrate refused. Then he went to the Queen's Bench Division, and Mr. Bonsey asked Justices Day and Ridley for a mandamus calling upon the Magistrate to state a case. They

said, "There is no occasion for anything of the sort." Mr. Glyn-Jones next "broke out in a new place," and just five years ago the Chemists' Defence Association was formed. Adequate presentation of technical facts connected with the sale of drugs was one of the ideas he had in view.

The C.D.A. has done good work, but was not equal to appeals; hence came the Chemists' Defence Fund, for which Mr. Glyn-Jones collected over 1,000*l.* in a few months—another proof of his powers. With this fund he has demonstrated that his contention about the lime-water certificate was right, and has rescued from a century's oblivion a privilege for chemists contained in the Medicine-stamp Acts. During part of this time he has been serving pharmacy on the higher plane as a pharmaceutical councillor, and now that his call to the Bar has transferred his location from 159 East India Dock Road to the King's Bench Walk, and changed the apron for wig and gown, his *confrères* in the drug-trade mark their appreciation of his great abilities, his indomitable perseverance, and his devotion to their interests, with, perhaps, some knowledge of his sacrifices and struggles, by a testimonial and a public banquet such as is rarely given to a British pharmacist.

### THE DINNER

was served in the Banqueting-hall of the Hôtel Cecil on Wednesday evening of this week, over 150 participating. Mr. Richard A. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, was in the chair, and most of his colleagues on the Council were present. Sir Ralph Littler, C.B., K.C., the bencher of the Middle Temple who was sponsor for Mr. Glyn-Jones on his recent admission to the Inn, was to have been present to join in the honour to him, but an attack of acute rheumatism kept him away. The office-bearers of the P.A.T.A. and C.D.A. were there in force.

The Chairman was supported on the right by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. S. R. Atkins, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, and Mr. Walter Hills. On the left were Mr. Carteighe, Dr. John Attfield, and Mr. Kirby. The Chairmen of the spur tables were Mr. Tebbutt, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Bunker, Mr. Rowsell, and Mr. J. C. Umney. The company included the following:

C. B. Allen, D. Anthony, S. R. Atkins, Dr. John Attfield, H. F. Austin.

H. W. Baker, A. E. Barclay, G. R. Barclay, A. Baxter, J. H. Beacock, E. Beaton, H. J. Bentinck, J. W. Bessell, H. Bolton, I. Bourdas, J. W. Bowen, R. Brenridge, S. V. Brook, C. J. G. Bunker, Burroughs, J. A. Butler.

Michael Carteighe, W. Chalmers, Jos. Clarke, R. Feaver Clarke, H. Cook, A. Cooper, H. Cremer, Lionel Cooper, Thomas Coulson, F. Cresswell, W. L. Currie.

W. R. Dodd, J. W. Douglas, G. C. Druce, P. C. Edgar, D. T. Evans, John Evans.

A. E. Farrow, William C. Ford, John Foster.

T. H. Gabbetis, H. Gadd, J. E. Garratt, F. J. Gibson, W. S. Glyn-Jones, W. A. Goodall, C. Gosnell, W. H. Grayson, R. H. Groves.

A. Hagon, F. J. Hanbury, A. W. Hanson, J. Harrington,

T. R. Hayton, H. Hickey, W. Hills.

T. H. W. Idris, E. G. Inge, Iron Ox Company, Ison.

S. Jamieson, W. Johnston, E. Pugh Jones.

C. H. Kirby.

F. H. Lescher, W. M. Llewellyn, H. Lewis, E. T. Linstead.

P. MacEwan, W. H. Martindale, W. A. Medhurst, R. J.

Møller, Thomas Melville, Merrin, C. C. Michie.

Lionel Newbery, G. T. W. Newsholme.



R. S. Page, C. J. Park, J. C. Pentney, E. Pickering, G. P. Pond, A. Porter, H. Potter, F. W. Powell, Thomas J. Preston, H. R. Proctor.

S. Roberts, R. A. Robinson, R. A. Robinson, Jun., F. A. Rogers, J. Rout, P. F. Rowsell.

Mr. Sanger, N. H. Schollar, W. Sharman, A. H. Solomon, E. J. Stephens, I. Stephens, A. Stooke, D. Storrar, E. J. Strickland, G. T. Sumner, Dr. Symes.

Mr. Talintyre, A. Tebbutt, Towle, F. E. Tozer.

C. Umney, J. C. Umney.

T. Vint.

W. P. Want, F. W. Warren, W. Watson-Will, J. Wells-Wood, R. L. Whigham, S. W. Woolley, A. C. Wootton, A. Cassir Wright, J. Wynn.

An excellent dinner was served, and when this was finished,

The Chairman, having disposed of the loyal toasts, rose to propose the toast of

#### OUR GUEST.

*It was a handsome gentleman  
That welcomed us so courteously,  
He spoke in graceful compliment,  
And we applauded virtuously,  
So courteously  
And virtuously,  
And drank his health in wine.*

—COUNTY COUNCIL CAROLS.

After explaining that the complimentary banquet to Mr. Glyn-Jones on his entering a new profession is but keeping

up the traditions of the Bar, Mr. Robinson said their guest was leaving the domain of pharmacy, where the hours were long and the rewards few, to enter a profession where the hours were short and the rewards many. At the Bar the more successful a man became the longer he worked, and he hoped Mr. Glyn-Jones would have many years' successful practice at the Bar. The speaker then went on to consider the reasons that had led Mr. Glyn-Jones to leave pharmacy for law, his theory being that it was to endeavour to get the anomaly redressed of limited companies being outside the Pharmacy Act. He (Mr. Robinson) hoped to see their guest on the Woolsack; and who knows but that in a dozen years' time Lord Chancellor Glyn-Jones might rule that the decision of the House of Lords on the pharmacy company case was wrong and should be reversed? As President of the Pharmaceutical Society he (the speaker) was pleased to take the chair at that dinner because the Society are always ready to do anything to protect the interests of the chemists and druggists of this country. Mr. Glyn-Jones's life has been devoted to the interests of chemists and druggists, and his colleagues on the Council, knowing the strenuous work he puts into his Council duties, were also glad to have the opportunity of being present.

Mr. Robinson then proceeded to read letters of regret for absence from Mr. Cross, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Sanger, Mr. Edwards, and Sir Ralph Littler. The last-named wrote a particularly generous letter, in which it was stated that an attack of acute rheumatism in the right shoulder prevented him from being there. The letter concluded with the words, "I wish every success to my godson in the law."

The Chairman next briefly sketched Mr. Glyn-Jones's

career, showing how the Proprietary Articles Trade Association arose from a desire to put an end to the intolerable position forced on chemists by excessive competition, and how, after ten years' perseverance, the P.A.T.A. has gathered together the principal manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of proprietary articles, and possesses a power that has done nothing but good in the chemist's business. Reference was made to the way the discovery that the sellers of medicine had rights and privileges under the Medicine-stamp Acts was brought home to the Somerset House authorities; and the Chairman then, with suitable appreciative remarks, handed to Mr. Glyn-Jones an album containing the signatures of the subscribers to the Testimonial Fund and a cheque for 550*l.* This was not all, as the Chairman produced a beautiful gold watch and chain, which he asked Mr. Glyn-Jones to hand to his wife as a token of esteem.

The presentations were the signal for loud outbursts of cheering, after which Miss Rasey and Mr. Sydney Jamieson, who provided an excellent musical programme during the evening, sang a duet, "The Keys of Heaven."

The album of signatures contained the following inscription:

We whose names are inscribed herein, in presenting you with a cheque for 550*l.* desire to assure you of our gratitude for the services you have rendered to the Trade in the United Kingdom during the last eight years, and to heartily congratulate you on your distinguished success in the

qualifying examination for admission to the Bar. We wish you much pleasure and prosperity in the career which we hope lies before you, and we trust that the benefit of your assistance may long be continued in conducting the Protection Work with which since 1896 you have been so intimately associated.

Mr. C. J. Garibaldi Bunker, President of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, desired to endorse the remarks of the Chairman regarding the help which Mr. Glyn-Jones had been to pharmacists and pharmacy. None knew better, he presumed, than the Council of the P.A.T.A. how thoroughly Mr. Glyn-Jones had worked for the benefit of the whole craft. The Council looked upon him with admiration and affection, and they fully appreciated his untiring zeal and incessant toil. In years past the duties of Secretary of the P.A.T.A. had been extremely irksome, but now the back of the opposition had been broken and the duties were lighter. He felt that if, as the Chair-

man had suggested, Mr. Glyn-Jones makes up his mind for the Woolsack he will very likely attain it. (Hear, hear.) He would say to the legal gentlemen present, among whom Mr. Glyn-Jones's work will lie in the future, that if they should happen to have any cause which should want a champion, Mr. Glyn-Jones would not be found wanting. As a reminder of the estimation in which he was held the Council had subscribed for an album of autograph portraits of themselves, which he had pleasure in presenting to Mr. Glyn-Jones. (Applause.)

Mr. P. F. Rowsell, Chairman of the Chemists' Defence Association, added a few words to the appreciations which had been spoken. The members and directors of the Chemists' Defence Association desired to give testimony to the great zeal and earnest work which Mr. Glyn-Jones had



put into the carrying-on of that Association. Mr. Glyn-Jones was a man of great foresight and of an ambitious turn of mind. (Laughter.) He said "ambitious" advisedly, for he had the privilege some time ago of inspecting an album in which Mr. Glyn-Jones had written his "Confessions." The lines which he had written in that album were the following:

If I were a cobbler, I'd make it my pride  
The best of all cobblers to be;  
If I were a tinker, no tinker beside  
Should mend an old kettle like me,  
But whether a cobbler or whether a tinker  
Or whatever my portion may be,  
Let who may be second, the first I am determined to be.  
(Applause.)

*A poplar bloke dahn Poplar weye,  
'E chucked 'is shop, so I've 'card sye;  
An' though 'e looked so bloomin' meek  
'E'd oft been up afore the Beak;  
At lawst ses 'e, "I'll wipe the shelf  
An' go an' be a Beak meself."*

—BALLADS OF OLD BAILEY.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, on rising to respond, was received with a long continued burst of cheering and a salvo of "Bravos!" led by Mr. Carteighe. He looked much distressed at first and spoke his opening sentences with difficulty, but, gradually recovering himself, he made an eloquent and touching reply. "You will hardly be surprised," he said, "when I say that for weeks past I have looked forward to this moment with mixed feelings of pride and trepidation. One constantly hears the expression in connection with such occasions—'Words fail me.' That expression is literally true. At a time when we have most to say, and most need to say it, our brain seems to clog and our vocabulary shrink. For my own part my feeling is—What a poor thing speech is to convey those feelings that are deepest!" He then went on to say that he was—according to the *menu*—being honoured that night in three capacities—as councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society, as founder of the Proprietary Articles Trades Association, and as founder of the Chemists' Defence Association. He was proud to be a member of the Pharmaceutical Council, and to be allied to men who have felt it their duty to devote themselves, their time, and their money to the best interests of pharmacy. He expressed gratitude to the Chairman, as head of the Society, for being present, and to his colleagues on the Council for their countenance. He recognised that some of these colleagues had little reason to take an interest in some of the work he had been engaged in, and it showed that, whatever the duties of a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society may be, one of the compensations of that office is that one makes friends. Mr. Glyn-Jones then went on to give a humorous account of the time when he went up for his qualifying examination. It was about thirteen years ago, and one of his fellow-students said to him before the examination that he would do all right in chemistry, "if he didn't get Saul." (Laughter.) He told his friend that he couldn't very well select his examiner, but his ingenious friend replied that it was quite easily managed. If Mr. Saul was disengaged when he went in, he should ask to be excused for a few minutes, and by the time he returned the objectionable examiner would be engaged with someone else. (Much laughter.) When he (the speaker) walked into the examination-room he was met by his friend Mr. Carteighe. He did not then, however, know him as a friend. (Laughter.) Mr. Carteighe, after playfully asking the pallid candidate whether he had "been studying hard for the Minor or had been on a sea-voyage," gave him a salt to analyse, which he had the good luck to "spot" without trouble. He was busy with his salt when Mr. Saul returned, and Mr. Glyn-Jones proceeded to draw a graphic picture of his terror of everybody, including Hobbs, "the man that takes the tips from the successful candidates," and of how he fled from Bloomsbury Square when Mr. Bottle told him he had passed "with not too much to spare," in case he might be recalled and told that the examiners had changed their minds. Continuing, he paid tribute to Sir Ralph Littler for consenting to be present, saying Sir Ralph's kind intention was only on a par with many other kindnesses he was always ready to do for students or

members of the Bar. He then recalled the genesis of the P.A.T.A. scheme in his back shop at Poplar about ten years ago. When he first propounded his scheme many thought it ridiculous. Mr. Barclay had recently confessed that he thought him mad, and he was sure Mrs. Glyn-Jones had some suspicions as to his sanity. He desired specially to thank those "little people" who had been the first to try the experiment, thereby risking a good deal of business. In those early years it was a desperate uphill climb, but now it is practically free-wheeling. He congratulated himself that the P.A.T.A. had at least done something to check a system of trading which was ruining the whole craft. (Applause.) He had no word to say against fair, strenuous competition, but let it be fair. (Hear, hear.) There could be no question that England was suffering to-day because of the absence of her yeomen from the land. Whatever may be gained from large combinations, it was certain that the community in general would suffer by the suppression of the yeoman of industry. If the retail chemist is to be "snuffed out" by huge corporations, he could not think that it would be good either for pharmacy or for the community. That policy was strangling the civic life of towns, and he deplored the displacement of individual traders by huge trading corporations with no souls to be saved or bodies to be kept. In this connection he referred incidentally to the decision of the Pharmaceutical Council to memorialise the Postmaster-General on the C.O.D. system. He next touched upon the success of the C.D.A., and went on to express his deepest gratitude for associating Mrs. Glyn-Jones with the honour done him. He felt occasionally that in his past work he had in some measure neglected his duty as a husband, but his wife had always helped him in his work, and he was particularly proud that she had been recognised. (Applause.) He saw that the testimonial was given him "on his relinquishing pharmacy for practice at the Bar." He was, however, not yet prepared to leave the ranks of pharmacy (hear, hear)—and hoped the company would not be greatly disappointed in consequence. (Laughter.) He thanked individually the gentlemen who had organised the generous testimonial to him—Mr. Barclay, Mr. Tebbutt, Mr. Idris, and Mr. Cooper. He had always a very kindly feeling towards Mr. Cooper, who had come to the first meeting of the P.A.T.A. and had stuck to the Association throughout, although he was a man who could have well afforded to do without the Association. In conclusion, Mr. Glyn-Jones said, "I have to thank you particularly for the ideal you have set before me—an incentive to better things. While it is true that every man, however unworthy, to some extent carries with him the honour of his calling, how can I forget that you have all subscribed your names to this testimonial? Must it not be an ever-present thought with me that I must think, speak, and act as a man who carries with him, to some extent, the honour of the men who to-night came to do me this great honour? And for a young man entering upon a great career what better stimulus could be given than that accorded to me to-night?" (Great applause.)

#### LAW.

Alderman T. H. W. Idris, Mayor of St. Pancras, proposed the toast of "Law." He said the mission of law is justice and the principles of justice are law. The practice of law must always be one of the highest missions of human beings: it protected the race from tyranny and the poor from the power of the rich. Mr. Idris then referred to the fact that Mr. Glyn-Jones taught the law to Somerset House and other high legal authorities before being called to the Bar, and he hoped for still better things now that he has adopted the legal profession. Chemists are sorely in need of proper advocates, and it is possible that some of the judge-made law in regard to pharmacy would not have been made if the case had been properly placed by men who knew the trade. He hoped that before long Mr. Glyn-Jones would be induced to stand for Parliament and eventually adorn the Woolsack.

Mr. C. H. Kirby, in reply, said that in commercial communities law is an essential condition of prosperity. Business could not be conducted without the security given by law. That there are defects and anomalies in the law he recognised, but then there is nothing perfect in this world.



Mr. Kirby made the suggestion that pharmacists should be better represented on county and borough councils, whose duties include the enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. If pharmacists look for justice they must be more adequately represented.

#### PHARMACY.

Dr. Atfield said he had been asked to propose the toast of "Pharmacy," which he felt to be a voluminous task and perhaps a somewhat sombre text for an after-dinner speech. He need say little about pharmacy itself, because nearly every gentleman present knew the general characteristics of pharmacy better than he did, and all were interested in its advancement. There were one or two leading points, however, which had come before him in his connection with the Pharmaceutical Society which he desired to touch upon. He was glad to be present that night not only as a friend of Mr. Glyn-Jones, but to pay tribute to his work for pharmacy. He (Dr. Atfield) had been connected with pharmacy for fifty-four years, and during that long period he had had the pleasure of knowing nearly all the leaders of pharmacy. From what Mr. Glyn-Jones had done it was evident that he also must be written down as a most prominent leader. In passing he might say that he understood that all the living past-Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society were present to honour Mr. Glyn-Jones. (Applause.) Continuing, he said the physician, the surgeon, and the pharmacist are a trinity, each division of which has been doing, and will do, everything possible for the health of the public. Pharmacy in the direction of original research and organisation has done as much as either surgery or medicine to draw aside the veils that normally hide the laws of health from man. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and her colleagues have done, and will do, all that they can to improve the forms of medicine, and to provide for a certain and standard condition of the respective drugs in which they deal. Whether or not the followers of medicine have appreciated all that pharmacy has done for the common good is questionable, and the public certainly do not appreciate all that pharmacy is doing on their behalf. There can be no question that pharmacists do not receive a fair and proper remuneration for their work. The pharmacists of this country have largely contributed to three or four issues of the *British Pharmacopœia*. He was proud to know that he had received the thanks of both of those two great bodies, the General Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society, for having done something towards bringing those bodies together. He felt convinced that if pharmacists continue to do what they had done towards the compilation of the *Pharmacopœia* of 1898, they would soon attain to that position in connection with the *British Pharmacopœia* which they desired to possess. With regard to the relations of pharmacists not only to the *British Pharmacopœia*, but to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, the proposition that has been pressed upon the trade is that when a pharmacist is asked to vend some particular substance which occurs in many varieties in pharmacy, but which happens to be mentioned in the *British Pharmacopœia*, he must not, forsooth, vend any other than that in the *Pharmacopœia*. That he considered a monstrous proposition, and if Mr. Glyn-Jones, in the new sphere in which he was about to engage, would do his best, both as a lawyer and a pharmacist, to remedy that very unpleasant difficulty, he would be entitled to still more of their gratitude. It was not a difficulty which passed the wit of man to compass, and Mr. Glyn-Jones was the very man to compass it or to remedy it altogether. (Applause.)

Mr. Carteighe replying said when he was a young man it was currently believed that in France pharmacy was synonymous with sugar. He was not sure that pharmacy to-day is not synonymous with compressed drugs of a flattened ovoid shape. While not overlooking the importance of organisation, he wished to point out the important factor that the individual pharmacist must do a good deal for himself. "That man," he said, pointing to Mr. Glyn-Jones, "is there because he did something himself. He is not the creature of organisation." A few leaders are necessary to lead on the soldiers to fight, but the soldiers must be possessed of the necessary acumen and industry, and not

sit still doing nothing. "If you have nothing to do, go outside and get something to do—don't sit still," said Mr. Carteighe. The drawback of chemists is their loyalty to their shops and back parlours; they should take an interest in public bodies which have a bearing on the craft. "Equip yourselves, and so lighten the whole mass of our trade." Mr. Carteighe went on to say that Mr. Glyn-Jones has shown the truth of his contention that a man trained in pharmacy is well equipped for any walk of life he afterwards chooses. The training is capable of leading a man in every direction in life. Not only did Mr. Glyn-Jones pass his examinations with credit and honour, but he had heard from other sources that his papers were absolute perfection. This is a good thing to say of a young man of twenty-three, but of one who is older, and at the same time has his ordinary duties to perform, it is magnificent. (Applause.)

#### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman proposed the health of the committee who worked so hard to bring the complimentary dinner to a successful issue, and Mr. A. Cooper and Mr. George Barclay suitably acknowledged the toast. This was followed by the toasts of "The Press," proposed by Mr. Charles Umney and replied to by the Editor of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. F. J. Hanbury and acknowledged briefly by Mr. Robinson.

The musical programme was a very pleasing feature of this very successful gathering.

## Chlorathoform.

(Anæsthetic Chloroform.)

By JOHN WADE, D.Sc., and HORACE FINNEMORE, A.I.C.

WITH regard to the suggestion recently made in the editorial columns of this journal that the next *British Pharmacopœia* should provide for the inclusion of ethyl chloride in anæsthetic chloroform by an alteration of the present boiling-point factor (60-62°), we should point out that the separations recorded in our memoir on this subject were effected by means of one of Professor Sydney Young's delicate evaporator still-heads. The low initial boiling-point of (reduced) chloroform prepared from alcohol certainly cannot be detected by rough fractionating columns such as those of Glinsky and Le Bel-Henninger. With these appliances there is no appreciable separation below 58-59°, unless a relatively large amount of moist alcohol be present. Pure chloroform boils steadily at 61.15°, 76.0mm., and a sample of chloroform which continues to distil up to 61.5° (assuming the thermometer to be correct) must be contaminated with some high-boiling impurity; we have never yet found this to be the case with commercial chloroform.

The therapeutical difference between pure chloroform made from acetone and the slightly impure product made from alcohol is vouched for by many eminent anæsthetists. Pure chloroform, it is true, acts rapidly and reliably in perhaps four cases out of five, but the risk of accident is always present; this risk experience shows is markedly less with chloroform made from alcohol. The 0.05 per cent. of ethyl chloride present in alcohol-derived chloroform is not sufficient, however, to eliminate all uncertainty, and we therefore recommend the addition of a further quantity. Acetone-derived chloroform to which 0.25 per cent. of ethyl chloride has been added works with remarkable smoothness, and so far there has not been the slightest difficulty in the induction and maintenance of anæsthesia by its means. This mixture, which we propose to term *chlorathoform*, as distinguished from the chemical individual, trichloromethane or chloroform, renders the preliminary use of ether or A.C.E. unnecessary, and appears to be one of the safest of known anæsthetics.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of D.Sc. on Sir William Ramsay.

PROFESSOR KOCH has resigned his post as Director of the Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, but a suite of rooms will be kept in readiness for him at the Institute, for scientific work.



## Trade Notes.

**THE LANTERN SEASON.**—Messrs. Houghtons (Limited), 88 and 89 High Holborn, W.C., have issued a special price-list of magic-lanterns, enlarging-apparatus and model-engines, and also a list giving particulars of Christmas and New Year mounts. Sets of mounts are being supplied for selection-purposes.

MR. F. X. ROELLINGER, of the staff of Mr. Arthur Colton, Detroit, U.S.A., is sailing for Europe on October 5, and is bringing with him a very full line of pharmaceutical machinery. Mr. Roellinger, while in London, will make Messrs. John J. Griffin & Sons' place his headquarters. He will also visit Germany and Holland.

**ENGLISH SHOPFITTING** is appreciated abroad. Our French correspondent mentioned a fortnight ago the opening of the Pharmacie Britannique at 396 rue St.-Honoré, Paris. M. Frézels, the proprietor of it, gave the order for the fittings to Mr. H. Mills, 163-165 Old Street, E.C., who also planned and designed everything. M. Frézels has now written to Mr. Mills in appreciation of his work.

**THE CHLORODYNE TRADE-MARK.**—On September 27, 1904, the registered trade-mark 3411 of J. T. Davenport (Limited) was altered by the addition to the name of the word "Limited," by putting the words "Manufacturer," "Chemist," and "Pharmacist" into the plural, by substituting the new address, "117 Union Street, S.E.," for the old address, by inserting the word "late" before the words "Duke of Cambridge," and by the omission of the word "Government."

**AN AGREEABLE TONIC.**—A new "Liebig's extract of beef and malt wine" has been put on the market by Messrs. Lorimer & Co. (Limited), Britannia Row, Islington, N. The manufacturers state that it is prepared with fine Tarragona wine, genuine extract of beef, and extract of malt of their own manufacture. It is guaranteed free from salicylic acid, formalin, or other preservative than the spirit of the wine. The preparation is attractively produced, the bottles being well labelled and double wrapped in "tartan" and white tissue-papers.

**CHRISTMAS MOUNTS.**—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, are issuing special series of mounts for Christmas use. These comprise folding slip-in mounts and paste-on mounts with appropriate mottoes, and also a series which have a calendar below the space for the photograph. To assist photographic chemists in making a selection the "Hanover" assorted box, containing forty mounts and four calendar cards, is being offered for 5s. 6d. (retail price). It is a capital selection, some of the cards being extremely pretty.

**ALMANACKS FOR 1905.**—Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, Little Queen Street, Exeter, and 2 and 3 Stonecutter Street, London, E.C., send us a batch of almanacks and calendars for 1905 to show us that they are ready for orders from chemists for these goods. The "Universal" almanack measures  $7\frac{1}{4}$  by  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, the smaller ones being the "Bouquet" almanack,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches, and the "Purse" almanack,  $2\frac{5}{8}$  by  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches. There are also hanging calendars. Chemists should make a request to Messrs. Townsend for samples, and judge for themselves which kind will best suit their business.

**A NOVEL DRY INHALER** is provided by the Collins' Eucalypti Remedy Company (Limited), 31 and 33 Newington Causeway, S.E. It is a small nickel-plated cartridge,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches long by  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter, one end of which is charged with menthol and the other with "Eucalypti." There are two holes at each end and one in the middle (an air chamber), the covers in each case being movable. Thus, if one closes the menthol end, opening the centre and eucalypti ends, everything is ready for a eucalypti inhalation; and a menthol one is got by closing the eucalypti end and opening the menthol one. Then if the two medicaments together are wanted the centre is closed and each end opened. It is a very natty apparatus and ought to sell freely at  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. It is called "Collins' Triple Inhaler—the King of its kind," and is put up on handsome cards for counter-display.

**ALMANACKS AND SHOWCARDS.**—An almanack and "family reference" is again issued by Messrs. Kay Brothers (Limited), of Stockport. It contains twenty-four pages of printed matter, and the cover is printed in four colours. The demand for the booklet increases with the years, and prompt application is necessary to secure a supply. The name and address of the chemist is printed on the front cover, and Messrs. Kay Brothers also supply handbills in two sizes (11 inches by 9 inches and 6 inches by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches), printed on one side only, on good white surface paper. The latest showcards for "Linseed Compound" and "Coaguline" are in "spectrum" coloured background with lettering in silver, and the effect is pleasing and the interest persistent. Applicants for almanacks and counterbills should send the approximate population of the district they cover as well as name and address.

## Association Ballad.

### THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;  
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views  
On things politic, foes that lurk  
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—  
These be the burden of our Muse.*

### XXXIX.—LIVERPOOL.

THE sea-fogs creep o'er the Mersey banks,  
The ocean greyhound syrens shriek,  
The ships of the world in serried ranks  
This world-known port all fondly seek;  
'Tis a beacon lamp  
For the battered tramp,  
The lordly liner, cruiser sleek.  
'Tis a beacon light for the dawn of hope  
In the gloom of the future Pharmacy,  
'Tis a spark divine in the dismal eope  
Of the priests of the Things-that-ought-to-be;  
For the men that meet  
In Colquitt Street  
Grave problems solve for you and me.  
They come from the East, they come from the West,  
From Seaforth and from Sefton Park;  
They talk of the ways they have found the best,  
In pathless wilds straight course they mark;  
For Cowley speaks  
Of Bismuth's freaks  
And Symes illumines questions dark.  
Dispensing problems vanish fast  
When Harold Wyatt sets to work,  
And Prosper Marsden's lot is cast  
With students who would gladly shirk  
The lecture "fag"  
Did interest lag,  
But never student feels the irk.  
The Abrahams, of historic name,  
Their Bold Street stronghold leave awhile,  
Forsake the feverish haunts of fame  
Their friends with knowledge to beguile.  
And Wokes, and Buck,  
And Clubb are struck  
With eloquence 'neath Tharratt's smile.  
As from the far Canadian shore  
The able Wardleworth looks on  
His handiwork in days of yore,  
Perchance he hopes once more to don  
The clerklly eare  
He long did wear  
In sessions that have swiftly gone.  
For years the men of Liver's Pool  
Have smoked, and sung, and worked, and led;  
In "purest pharmacy" their rule  
Is owned from Bath to Birkenhead;  
And e'en far north  
To Dee and Forth  
A bright effulgence they have shed.

OWING to the existence of the bubonic plague in Peru there has been and may yet be a considerable demand for anti-plague serums, disinfectants, disinfecting-apparatus, bacteriological instruments, and traps and poisons for the destruction of vermin.

## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Poisons Schedule

is one of the triumphs of the British Parliament. It was of human origin, and is therefore imperfect; but as a legal innovation it towers far above nine-tenths of its fellow statutes. It was adapted to conditions which it was foreseen might change, and provision for its modification was cunningly incorporated with it. The development of synthetic chemistry, the growth of new industries, and the introduction of new remedies have been colossal since 1863, but substantially the old schedule remains almost as it was turned out by the exceptionally intelligent Legislature of that day. The precipitates and nux vomica were the only old poisons which were found to have been omitted, and chloral hydrate and carbolic acid are the only representatives of modern science which have forced their way into its exclusive circle. Much verbiage about preparations has been introduced, so that the schedule looks a good deal longer than in its early form; but this was generally unnecessary, and in some cases mischievous. All these years the grand old schedule has been threatened, attacked, mined, bombarded, flanked, and assaulted by foes of various kinds, but it still stands frowning at them all. Actually, it is more formidable than when it was first constructed, for it has been proved to mean more than its earlier administrators expected from it—as, for example, in respect of so-called patent medicines.

### Can it be Improved?

Surely it can. The addition of some of the lines suggested in the Privy Council's Committee's report would undoubtedly be of advantage; and, indeed, it may be fairly said to be an evasion of the duty imposed by Parliament that dangerous modern medicines have not been subjected to the law, as it was intended they should be, as they came along. But most pharmacists will recognise that, with Mr. Alexander Cross in the ascendant at Whitehall, backed up as he is by our old friends Sir Thomas Stevenson, Dr. Tilden, and Dr. Thorpe, this is not quite the time to press for their admission. The free sale of sulphonal involves less risk to the public than would the unrestricted distribution of Ballykinrain arsenic-syrup. Indeed, the microbe which will probably disintegrate the healthy constitution of our venerable schedule is the exemption, admitted four years ago, in regard to carbolic acid when prepared for any purpose "in connection with agriculture or horticulture." The suggestion that the power of regulating the dispensing of scheduled poisons which the Act provides might conceivably be employed to prevent the repeated supply of dangerous medicines prescribed for an emergency is ingenious, but its working would bristle with difficulties. Far more might be effected in this direction if more intimate relations existed between medical men and pharmacists, and obstacles to such closer communion should certainly not be interposed by the latter class.

### Short Comments and Queries

occur to me during my perusal of last week's *C. & D.* The texts may be found as indicated. Page 570: It appears that grocers break the law (apparently a Pharmacy Act) in Tasmania by selling such drugs as citrate of magnesia, extract of malt, glycerin, or vaseline. Has not Tasmania been curiously modest about her pharmaceutical legislation? I for one had no idea there was such a chemist's paradise in any part of the British Empire. Page 575: Sir William Ramsay says, "Electrons are not matter." What, then,

are the things which Sir William Crookes shows us bombarding the screen of his sphinthariscopes? I thought these were the electrons of which the atoms were composed; in proportion to the atom, said Sir Oliver Lodge, as a mouse is to a cathedral. It will evidently be an economy of time to read nothing more about radium for the next five years, while the scientific knights and the Prime Minister are settling for us what we are to believe. Page 577: Mr. Gifford's notion of a machine-made prosperity for pharmacy is almost pathetic.

Dream after dream succeeds,  
And still they dream that they shall still succeed,

if they can only agree on some catchword and drill fifty organisations into repeating it often enough. Page 584: The Kensington Magistrates were, I humbly think, wiser in their treatment of the camphorated-oil case than was the High Court in the acetum-scillæ case. But if the cases corresponded legally, etiquette forbids the lower Bench from exercising its superior wisdom. The B.P. does not declare in either instance what the finished product should contain. Therefore (said their Lordships in "*Hudson v. Bridge*") it is not sufficient evidence to show us what was put into the compound. Who can tell what will happen when two things are brought together? For anything the Magistrates could know from the testimony before them, the camphor may have disintegrated, as radium does. Perhaps, however, Mr. Kirby proved too much. There was a suggestion that the deficiency was due to evaporation, and, if so, it was fair to hold that this was a risk for the chemist rather than for the customer.

### "The Practical Grocer"

lay on the table of a City office, and tempted me first by its title and next by the lavish style in which it was produced. Nothing was spared on paper, printing, or illustrations, and this, it appeared, was only the first of four volumes. So, with the consent of the owner, I carried this one home with me to study. It is the work of Mr. W. H. Simmons, Editor of the leading grocery journal, and he has obtained a good deal of expert assistance. It is an attempt, says the author, to lay the foundations of a Science of the Grocery and Provision Trades. A certain amount of historic lore, and piles of excellent advice on learning the trade, opening a business, buying and keeping stock, canvassing for orders, treating customers, and keeping books are comprised in this volume, but it is not disrespectful to say that the Science of Grocery is evidently reserved for its successors. In the Evolution section I find the secession of the Apothecaries' Society from the Grocers' Company is disposed of in two and a half lines; is this a painful subject to our respected progenitors? Can a grocer's assistant hopefully start in business when he has saved 60%? is discussed. Some great grocers, it appears, have done this. The author misses the true answer, which is that all depends on luck, chance, stars. Merit counts for very little. Thousands of meritorious men have plodded on to the Bankruptcy Court after a longer or shorter agony, while here and there another no better than they has struck the vein. Another chapter where I am able to add to the Editor's advice is one dealing with the grocer's canvasser. He gives the tip, but he wraps it up too skilfully. "He must acquire the art of making friends," is Mr. Simmons's polite way of putting it; "he must court the cook" is the plain English. I hope the leaders in grocery science, such as Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Walter Gilbey, and others whose portraits adorn this work will subscribe freely to it; for I am afraid the 60% young man to whom it ought to be useful will have to find his way to glory without it.



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## The Cape and Spirit-duty.

MR. HAROLD WEBB, of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), cabled to the London house of his company on Wednesday from Port Elizabeth stating that the Cape spirit-duty on medicinal tinctures is off, and that imports are now admitted at the old *ad valorem* rate.

We have also received the following cablegram from our own correspondent :

CAPETOWN, October 5, 12.55 P.M.

Spirit duty on medicinal tinctures imposed by Cape and Orange River Colonies is withdrawn.

This is perhaps not surprising when the fact is borne in mind that the Cape Government had no right under the Bloemfontein Convention to depart from the duties specified therein, and we have all along held that their action in interpreting the clause referring to "other spirits" to include medicinal spirits was wrong, and probably illegal. The Government were altogether too hasty, and have failed because they departed from the conditions of the convention, and then tried to drag the other Colonies with them. Lord Milner has probably told them so. It cannot be supposed that the matter will end here. The new Cape Revenue Act has increased the internal tax on Colonial spirits, and this was in a sense a set-off to the 15s. duty on imported tinctures. The protective measure meant so much to wholesale houses in the Colonies that they made arrangements for extending their manufacturing departments, and at least one of them made extensive purchases of plant in the home markets. The next move in the matter will probably be a re-convention of delegates from the different Colonies, and, as this will eliminate local interests, there will be a chance of all sides having a fair hearing. We publish elsewhere in this issue an interview with Mr. John C. Hewlett, which throws further light on how it all came about.

### The Retailer's Responsibility.

A NEW PHASE in sale of food and drugs law defence is exhibited in the Marlborough reduced-iron case. It is not a serious offence to have in stock ferrum redactum containing a trace of arsenic, for the British Pharmacopœia compilers thought so little about the matter that in the 1898 edition they did not provide for absence of the contamination from it, although certain other Pharmacopœias do. The General Medical Council's advisers have now suggested that the arsenic-content should be limited, but this scarcely comes into consideration at present, and we must protest against the administrators of the Acts making such drafts on the future as that exhibited by quoting Dunstan and Robinson against the defendant in this week's case. The incidence of the British Pharmacopœia upon retail sales of drugs is still debatable, but suggestions for so-called improvements are not: they are simply out of court. We gather that the Marlborough Magistrates had views of this nature when they decided to dismiss the summons against Mrs. Gantlett, and they did so with the hint that the case might be taken as an advertisement to retailers within their jurisdiction that reduced iron should not contain 1 grain of arsenic per oz. The advertisement will have a wider incidence, for one case of this kind suffices to warn the whole country, and to turn the attention of inspectors and analysts to an easily tested article. The responsibility of the retailer may in consequence be severely tried. Reduced iron is one of those articles which must be stocked; the quantity required is not large, and its value a pittance, while it is called for in so small quantities that even in good-going pharmacies it takes years before sixpennyworth is got rid of. It does not change greatly by keeping, and may fairly be said to be in the same condition when sold as that in which it was received from the wholesaler. Can the responsibility be thrown back upon the wholesaler? We think reduced iron is eminently an example of cases in which the responsibility lies with the retailer. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, the Acts limit

the wholesaler's legal responsibility on warranties to six months; after that period a warranty ceases to be a cause for the dismissal of a summons under the Acts, and the seller alone must bear the brunt of the defence. In the second place, the onus of responsibility is shifted when new facts regarding impurity of commodities come to light after they have been sold. It will be admitted that the seller of a drug under the 1885 standard is not guilty of an offence if the article be judged by the 1898 standard; similarly, with wholesalers if they have been careful since the arsenic scare to supply only reduced iron containing the minimum limit of arsenic. Knowledge of reputed arsenical contamination has been equally accessible to retailers, and responsibility for selling the old-stock article rests solely with the retailer. The papers by Mr. Saville Peck in regard to the quality of commercial reduced iron, and other independent notes in our own columns within the past two years, must be taken as sufficient warning to all concerned. It is easy to say that the duty of the retailer is to ensure by tests, which his statutory qualification presumes him to be able to apply, that his drugs are what they ought to be; but we know that in the majority of businesses trading exigencies are more weighty than testing facilities. Still, the responsibility of the retailer remains, and in the case of such a trifle as reduced iron the quickest and cheapest way out of the difficulty is to get a fresh supply of the more refined drug and throw the old into the dustbin. It is legally the fact that wholesalers are not called upon to stand by anything supplied by them more than six months ago, and although hitherto they have not, except in regard to perishable articles, refused to assist their clients when adulteration is alleged, the line is certain to be drawn somewhere. For this reason we suggest that retail chemists should, as men with a *quasi*-professional qualification, realise that their personal responsibility is an obligation which cannot be transferred to others.

### Optical Organisation

proceeds apace. The latest proposals, emanating from an influential committee, are that an Institute of Opticians be founded, with the following objects:

(a) To promote, advance, or carry out the education and certification of opticians and others in the science and practice of optics, especially as applied to the correction of errors of refraction of the human eye.

(b) To provide for the delivery and holding of lectures, exhibitions, public meetings, classes, and conferences calculated directly or indirectly to advance the cause of optical education, whether general or technical.

(c) To support and protect the character, status, and interest of the optical industry and trade generally, and to promote honourable practice, to repress irregularities, including improper or undesirable advertisements, and to consider, watch over, and take all necessary action in relation to questions affecting the interests of the optical industry and trade, and of the members of the Institute.

(d) To carry on business as proprietors and publishers of newspapers, magazines, and books for assisting or furthering the objects of the Institute.

(e) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences calculated to benefit distressed members of the Institute.

(f) To obtain any Act or Acts of Parliament for enabling the Institute to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Institute's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the interests of the Institute or of the optical industry.

(g) To promote or support any Bill in Parliament directed to the legal recognition of registered opticians, and to the limitation of the practice of sight-testing to qualified persons.

(h) To receive donations and gifts in furtherance of any objects of the Institute, and to invest and deal with the moneys of the Institute not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined.



(i) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such other manner as the Institute shall think fit.

(j) To commence, prosecute, or defend any legal proceedings for the protection or assistance of members, or otherwise for their benefit, or that of the trade, or in the interests or on behalf of the Institute, as may be considered desirable.

(k) To keep a register of all persons engaged in the practice of sight-testing.

(l) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above subjects.

The objects will thus be seen to cover a wide field, and we gather that the Institute is to be carried on as a company, with permission from the Board of Trade to drop the word "limited." The articles of association provide for two classes of members—fellows and associates. Fellows must hold the ordinary and the sight-testing diplomas of the Spectacle-makers' Company, while associates must hold the ordinary diploma of the Company, "or such other qualifications respectively as may from time to time be imposed by the Council with the sanction of a special general meeting of the members." The annual subscriptions are to be 1*l.* 1*s.* and 10*s.* 6*d.* respectively. Women will be eligible as fellows or associates. Members must not "hawk spectacles or glasses or other aids or helps to sight, or solicit business from house to house;" nor shall they, "except with the previous consent in writing of the Council, have or keep in any street, market, public place, or place of amusement a stall with spectacles, glasses, or other aids or helps to defective sight exposed thereon for sale." Any advertisement issued by members must not be improperly or unfairly worded or couched in language "conveying the idea that it implies" a medical qualification. Fellows will be allowed to use the letters F.I.O. The rest of the document deals with the constitution of the Council and the procedure at general meetings. We note that not more than a third of the twenty-one councillors is to consist of associate members, so that the Fellows, who must for some time to come be in the minority, will not be in danger of being swamped by the more numerous Associates. The part the Institute is to play in the world of optics is similar to that existing between the British Medical Association and the General Medical Council, the Court of the Spectacle-makers being in the position of the G.M.C. A public meeting is to be called in November to discuss the matter. There are six chemists on the provisional committee of eighteen, so that chemists are equally well represented with jeweller-opticians and "pure" opticians. As the membership of the Institute is somewhat limited in scope (there are only about seventy persons qualified for fellowship), it will probably be many years before the Institute will be a power in the land; but, as the aims appear to be for the betterment of the optical-industry, the proposals should be seriously considered by chemist-opticians.

### Pharmacy in Egypt.

THE international character of business in the chief towns of Egypt, and pharmacy none the less than any other calling, gives a wider interest to the new Pharmacy Decree which has received the Khedive's approval, and which was gazetted on September 19. It is a laborious piece of law-making, containing many provisions that chemists and druggists in the British Isles would be delighted to have, and also one clause which is nothing short of treason to legitimate pharmacists. This clause or article is the second, and, as we know there are many among our readers who like to rub up their French now and then, we give this enactment in the original words:

Art. 2.—Il n'est pas nécessaire que le propriétaire d'une pharmacie soit lui-même un pharmacien diplômé; il suffit

qu'il emploie comme gérant de l'établissement un pharmacien autorisé à exercer en Egypte.

Dans ce cas, le propriétaire n'aura à être muni que d'une autorisation, comme propriétaire, émanant du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Cette autorisation sera accordée sur la proposition du Directeur-général des Services sanitaires, après production du certificat d'identité et de bonnes vie et mœurs mentionné à l'article premier; l'autorisation devra porter le nom du gérant autorisé.

En cas de changement de propriétaire ou de gérant, le transfert sera préalablement notifié à l'Administration des Services sanitaires qui en fera mention sur l'autorisation.

It has for long been a grievance to qualified chemists in Egypt that capitalists, great and small, have farmed pharmacy, and it was hoped that by ensuring a qualified proprietorship many of the abuses, inevitable from largely irresponsible management, would be removed, and a larger measure of protection afforded to the public. It will be seen that the decree perpetuates the bad old condition, and the only safeguards to the public are the official authority to the unqualified proprietor to open a pharmacy, and the necessity for the latter person to employ a qualified and registered pharmacist to manage each establishment which he sets up under official authority. A correspondent on the spot says of this remarkable provision:

It has been received by the local chemists with a feeling little short of consternation. It enacts virtually that the man in the street who has secured a qualified assistant will now be officially authorised to open a pharmacy. Both his own name and that of the qualified man must appear. The latter only is allowed to sell or dispense poisons, although the former, by a strange concession, is allowed to keep the key of the poison-eupboard. The great unqualified may now take heart of grace; he is under no real disability in carrying on business, and as his name appears as the "authorised proprietor," he at once becomes a full-blown pharmacist in the eyes of the general public.

This blot on an otherwise sound measure may not stain deeply if the Director-General of the Sanitary Service is a man of wisdom, for it is on his recommendation as to the unqualified person's fitness that the Minister of the Interior will authorise him to open a pharmacy. The decree makes stringent provisions as to public notification of proprietorship and management of each pharmacy in the country: the name or names must be on the front of each shop in Arabic and one European language, and on the poison-labels. The authority to open a pharmacy will state where it is to be, and the licensee cannot trade in any other place. There is complete provision in the decree for getting at licensees and seeing that they do not practise elsewhere than at the approved place or places. The first article in the decree recognises for registration purposes "a pharmacist's diploma furnished by a recognised faculty," with certificates of good character and identity. Apparently this will cover British certificates, although, strictly speaking, there is none but the Canadian Phar. Bac. which is granted by the faculty of a university. It is provided that registered medical and veterinary practitioners may dispense poisons for their patients, and under certain conditions medical men may open pharmacies when there are no pharmacists in their districts. The regulations in regard to the sale and dispensing of poisons are similar in principle to what obtain in this country, but there are some important differences in detail. For example, the Poison Schedule is in two parts; the first is substantially both of ours together with the following in addition:

Phosphorus, oil of rue, creosote, croton oil, cocculus indicus, and picrotoxin; toxic glucosides, such as digitalin and strophanthin; curare, hyoscyamus, St. Ignatius' bean, strophanthus, hydrastis, cevadilla, all alkaloids except quinine, and all substances in a Pharmacopœia with a maximum dose of less than or equal to 1 gram. Also all substances mentioned in Schedule 2.

Pharmacists may sell these in medicinal quantities only,

except to doctors, veterinary surgeons or midwives, or for scientific research. The second schedule is on the Dobbsian principle; every person desirous of carrying on a retail trade in them being required first to obtain the authorisation of the Minister of the Interior. They need not be pharmacists. The following is

#### SCHEDULE II.

##### *Poisonous Substances for Industrial or Agricultural Use.*

Arsenic acid and all the compounds of arsenic.  
Mercurial compounds except the sulphuret.  
Cyanide of potassium and all the cyanides except potassium ferro-cyanide.  
White phosphorus and all products containing white phosphorus.  
Chloroform.  
Antimony compounds except the sulphuret.  
All the fluorides except calcium fluoride.  
Picric acid.  
Extract or juice of tobacco.  
Salts of baryta except the sulphate.  
Soluble salts of zinc.  
Soluble salts of lead.  
Soluble salts of copper except the sulphate.  
Oxalic acid.

A peculiarity of the decree is that for dispensing-purposes the first and second schedules are one, and "any medicament containing one of them may only be prepared by a pharmacist authorised to practise in Egypt." This is a good reservation for pharmacists, but it is rather hard upon them that by Article 7 they are "bound to execute for payment the prescription of a doctor or veterinary surgeon authorised to practise in Egypt." What if there is an overdose? We note that the regulations for keeping, selling, and labelling poisons are strict and good; also that the importation of poisons is regulated, so as substantially to reserve the right to import to persons authorised to deal in them. The provisions of the decree as to labelling, etc., do not extend to foreign specialties, but the Minister of the Interior has power to put any of them on Schedule I. Wholesale dealing in poisons has to be done under licence, and distinct from retail pharmacy, but although the two businesses may be carried on under one roof in separate apartments, the removal of poisons from the wholesale to the retail must be done with all the formality of sale. Power is given for the inspection of pharmacies in order to see that medicaments are of good quality and the provisions of the decree adhered to. There are provisions in the decree which appear to us to be finical, or indicative of academic law-making. This view is supported by our correspondent, who says:

The great mistake has been to attempt to elaborate regulations requiring special knowledge without consulting experts. Two years ago the Société des Pharmaciens du Caire volunteered their services in the matter, and a letter was received from the Director-General of the Sanitary Department containing a formal promise that in due time the proposed regulations would be communicated, and that any amendments or suggestions would receive due consideration. Nothing more, however, was heard of the matter, and the result is only what might have been expected.

#### "L.G.B."

THE Local Government Board of England and Wales has most interesting social and industrial work to supervise. The Board is our national expression of confraternity with a big dash of selfishness in it. It looks after all who are charged with the care of the sick, the poor, the dirty, and some of the dishonest. Its duties take it into the highways and by-paths of our municipal and social life, and when we

get the results of a year's work embodied in a Blue-book of 1,165 pages we wonder that we have been governed so efficiently without feeling the grip of anything but the tax-gatherer. We cannot attempt to epitomise all the results of the Board's work, but shall deal with the departments and matters more directly connected with the drug-trade. First we note that in connection with the Poor-law service there are 4,682 medical officers and 141 dispensers and assistant-dispensers. The cost of these and medical and surgical appliances, drugs, etc., for last year was 418,345*l.*, London alone accounting for 102,468*l.* Some details are given in regard to the latter, but nothing to show the distribution of the whole amount. Thus for outdoor medical relief metropolitan officers last year received 19,876*l.*, or 3*s.* 9*d.* per order; 16,331 paupers being on the list, and 105,798 orders issued to them. The doctors had on an average 657 orders each. We cannot find anything definite about the cost of drugs alone, but the Metropolitan Asylums Board spent 7,899*l.* on them and appliances last year, compared with 10,989*l.* in 1902. This Board is well known to keep track of diphtheria antitoxin results. When serum was introduced in 1895 the death-rate from diphtheria in M.A.B. hospitals was 22.85 per cent. (40.74 per cent. in 1889). The mortality has steadily decreased under the serum-treatment, and in 1902 was 11.04 per cent. This was with nearly nine-tenths of the cases, the untreated minority consisting of cases too trivial to require the serum, together with a few moribund on admission and a few admitted after the second week of the disease, at which stage antitoxin is known to be powerless, and is therefore usually withheld. Some particulars are also given in the report about other infectious diseases, but we need only mention that the animal-vaccine station sent out 795,707 tubes of vaccine-lymph during 1903 to public vaccinators. Out of 950,523 children born in England and Wales, 51.8 per cent. were successfully vaccinated before they were a year old, and there were besides 318,528 revaccinations. There are full statistics in the report about the infectious diseases, and a long and valuable report by Dr. T. E. Thorpe on the Metropolitan water-supply, in which, *inter alia*, the effects of storage and filtration are treated with special fulness. The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts come under the Board's administration, and the reports of 231 public analysts are summarised. There were examined 78,077 samples, of which 33,090 were milk and 2,718 were drugs. It is notable that an analyst who systematically examined milk as received at the railway stations in London states that adulteration does not occur to any large extent in the country; it is the London milk-dealers who adulterate. The Board also remark:

The use of food-preservatives or colouring-matters was reported in 1,485 samples. These samples comprised 544 of milk and cream, 679 of butter and margarine, 67 of preserved peas, and 195 of other articles. More than half of these were returned by the analysts as genuine. 1,065 of the samples contained boric acid or its preparations, 132 contained salicylic acid, 93 formic aldehyde, and 195 contained some other preservative or colouring-matter. In Birmingham, where the analyst has recorded the average number of samples of milk adulterated with preservatives monthly during the past six years, it is found that August headed the list with 25 per cent., but that even in the coldest weather 3 to 5 per cent. of the samples taken contained preservatives. The 122 samples taken at railway-stations in Birmingham were all free from preservatives.

The Board has now stopped the objectionable method of presenting the statistics regarding drug-adulteration in such a way as to permit the interpretation that the percentage of adulteration was applicable to all drugs sold. No comment is made this year as to the drug-supply, but



the following are the statistics for them and allied articles:

	No. of Samples		Percentage Adulterated	
	Ex- amined	Found Adul- terated	1903	1902
Pepper ... ..	2,496	73	2.9	1.8
Drugs—				
Camphorated oil ...	384	41	10.7	10.2
Sweet spirit of nitre ...	253	61	24.1	23.7
Sulphur ... ..	141	4	2.8	4.4
Cream of tartar ...	205	27	13.2	5.4
Glycerin ... ..	114	3	2.6	4.4
Rhubarb preparations ...	122	7	5.7	7.2
Seidlitz powders ...	55	12	21.8	11.1
Linseed ... ..	74	3	4.1	—
Magnesia ... ..	33	2	6.1	17.1
Mercury preparations ...	66	9	13.6	25.8
Cod-liver oil ... ..	166	1	0.6	—
Iron pills ... ..	91	14	15.4	16.7
Comp. liquorice-powder ...	83	4	4.8	5.1
Tincture of iodine ...	51	10	19.6	8.3
Other drugs ... ..	880	63	7.2	7.9
Total drugs ... ..	2,718	261	9.6	9.5
Ginger ... ..	622	4	0.6	1.7
Baking-powder ... ..	390	8	2.1	2.1
Vinegar ... ..	517	30	5.8	5.7
Arrowroot ... ..	392	4	1.0	2.1
Olive oil ... ..	348	16	4.6	6.5

Of the 78,077 samples examined, 6,169 were reported against, and legal proceedings were instituted in respect to 3,508, but penalties were imposed in 2,777 cases only. The Board observes that the percentage (7.9) of samples reported against is less than one-half of that which prevailed in the quinquennium 1877-81. This shows how well the Acts have done what was expected of them.

#### White Rum for Technical Purposes.

The interest of the West Indies in the spirit question, which has now reached the penultimate stage here, is growing, and the Colonial representatives in this country are by no means disposed to allow their status in the Empire to be overlooked by the Committee. It is felt that West Indian distillers can place pure spirit in this country to compete with Continental potato spirit. We are indebted to Mr. Algernon E. Aspinall, Secretary of the West India Committee, for a copy of a Government notice which appeared in the "Official Gazette" of Demerara in May last, on the use of white rum as a source of power and as an illuminant. This contains notes collected by Mr. J. B. Harrison, M.A., C.M.G., analyst to the British Guiana Government, embodying the results of researches carried out in Austria on the relative value of alcohol and petrol as motive agents, also Mr. E. Meyer's results communicated to the Society of German Spirit-manufacturers, and other facts which Dr. W. R. Ormandy and Mr. T. Tyrer have made familiar here. The use of alcohol as an illuminant is also referred to, and Mr. Harrison points out that the cost of petroleum spirit is high in tropical countries, whereas in British Guiana spirit is much cheaper. A new Ordinance in the Colony which amends the laws relating to the manufacture, storage, conveyance, and sale of spirits, provides for methylation. We understand that the spirit-industry in British Guiana and the West Indies generally would make progress well if an outlet for it could be found on the home market; but the surtax of 4*d.* (which the Finance Act of 1902 retained for rum and brandy) practically keeps it out.

#### C.O.D.

The correspondence in the "Times" about the postal cash-on-delivery system should suffice to chaff Lord Stanley out of his proposal. Some of the vagaries of existing systems are delightful. A gentleman staying in an hotel left a pair of heavy old hunting-boots which were not worth taking away. The hotel-porter felt the amount of the parting tip to be below the average, and returned the boots to the gentleman—C.O.D. He had to pay 40 francs for the parcel. A firm of Continental carriers tell how the system works, and their experience is such that they are earnestly hoping that the Post Office will establish the system, and they wish Lord Stanley joy of it. Such felicitations seem ominous. Another set of complaints is that the C.O.D. system gives perpetual annoyance to the public. It is a well-known fact that people who order goods from advertisements do not grudge to send cash with order, and this country is so densely populated that few people reside so far from a money-order office that they cannot get postal orders. The Post Office, therefore, already provides ample means for doing business by post up to 11 lbs. per parcel; but the C.O.D. system opens the way to the most objectionable class of advertisers—they may be few in this country, but the Continent has also to be considered, as C.O.D. parcels would also come from abroad. The advertisers referred to make a business of sending goods C.O.D., telling the addressees by letter how nice the goods are, how cheap, and so on, with the result that many are tempted. When the parcel is opened—*tableau!* It will be noticed that the Councils of the Pharmaceutical Society and of the Chemists' Defence Association on Wednesday decided to memorialise the Postmaster-General not to adopt the system in this country, and we understand that the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations is also moving in the matter. Even more startling than these is the announcement of a demonstration against the C.O.D., organised by the National Chamber of Trade, Hull, to be held at the Town Hall, Bolton (Lord Stanley's own constituency) on October 14. The Grocers' Federation, the National Goldsmiths' Association, and the London Drapers' Chamber of Trade, are associated in this.

#### Food-preservatives.

The confirmation of the conviction at Belfast in respect to the use of 7.2 grains of salicylic acid per pint of ginger-wine was surprising in face of the evidence and previous decisions respecting the use of preservatives in wine. Dr. T. B. Bradshaw, lecturer on clinical medicine at the University of Liverpool, has well expressed the rational view of the matter in a letter to the "Lancet." He says:

The alleged drawback of preservatives that they open the way for dirty and fraudulent practices and make it difficult to teach care and cleanliness to the poor can have but little weight if it be true, as I maintain, that they keep food in a condition fit for consumption which would otherwise have to be thrown away. In a community in which probably 25 per cent. of the people are too poor to purchase enough food to maintain themselves in full health the importance of avoiding all unnecessary waste is obvious. Even if we grant all that has been alleged against preservatives their strongest opponents have not attempted to show that the use of them has ever raised the death-rate to 39 per 1000. I do not hold up the use of preservatives in food as a counsel of perfection. If our slums were abolished and our people were all wise and prosperous there would be less use for them, though I believe that in the case of temperance beverages they will always be needed to supply the place of the alcohol which keeps intoxicating drinks from going bad. What I do maintain is that in the conditions under which the poor live in our large cities their food is certain to undergo rapid decomposition in hot weather unless preservatives are employed.

There has never been any attempt to answer such reasoning as this, and we maintain that when the quantity of preservative present in articles of food is shown not to be excessive according to experience other than medical, magistrates ought not to convict under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

## Births.

**BRUNNER.**—At 23 Wetherby Gardens, S.W., on October 3, the wife of J. F. L. Brunner (Brunner, Mond & Co., Limited), of a daughter.

**EVANS.**—At 239 Hammersmith Road, W., on September 25, the wife of Mr. G. W. Evans, chemist and druggist, of a son.

**KERRISON.**—At Goschen Street, Southwick, Sunderland, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kerrison, a son.

## Marriages.

**ANDERSON—MONTGOMERY.**—At 27 Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh, on October 5, by the Rev. Dugald Butler, M.A., of the Tron Kirk, William Anderson, chemist and druggist, of the firm of Smith & Govan, chemists, St. Andrews, to Annie Binnie Nicoll, youngest daughter of the late David Montgomery and of Mrs. Montgomery, 27 Thirlestane Road, Edinburgh.

**BRAND—LESCHER.**—At St. James's, Spanish Place, on October 4, by the Rev. Wilfrid Lescher, O.P.P.G., uncle of the bride, assisted by the Very Rev. Canon Gildea, D.D., Harry F. Brand, of 10 Marchmont Terrace, Glasgow, to Mercedes, second daughter of Mr. F. Harwood Lescher, of 31 Devonshire Place, London, W., and Bartholomew Close, E.C.

**CROSS—KEARNS.**—On September 28, at Sowerby Wesleyan Church, by the Rev. J. D. Brynford Jones, assisted by the Rev. E. T. Sandford, Edward Robert Cross, pharmaceutical chemist, Scarborough, to Annie Elizabeth (Lily), only daughter of Mr. John Kearns, Sowerby, Thirsk.

## Deaths.

**BASTIN.**—On October 1, Jane, the beloved wife of E. Philp Bastin, of Trewetha, Rowlands Castle, Hants, and daughter of the late Mr. Stafford Allen.

**BORLAND.**—At Navara, Kilmarnock, on September 29, from pneumonia, Mr. John Borland, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Rankin & Borland, Kilmarnock. The deceased gentleman, who was about forty-eight years old, was the son of the late Mr. John Borland, a member of the Pharmaceutical Council and previously examiner in botany for the Society at Edinburgh. The younger Mr. Borland was a keen business man, and soon after he qualified in 1878 he took an active part in Rankin & Borland's business, relieving his father of much of the detail. He greatly developed the aerated-water side of the business, and created quite a new business in several medicinal specialities originated in his father's time. Mr. Borland was married to the elder daughter of the Rev. R. Riach Thom, the High United Free Church, Kilmarnock, and she and three young children survive him. It is a remarkable fact that Mr. Borland's maternal grandmother, who is in her 106th year, is still alive and in very vigorous health. The funeral took place last Saturday afternoon, when the chemists of Kilmarnock closed their premises, and paid the last honours to their *confrère*.

**COOK.**—At Cecilhurst, Uplands Park, Enfield, on September 27, Mr. William Martyn Cook, aged thirty-one. Mr. Martyn Cook was the son of the late Mr. William Cook, of Edward Cook & Co. (Limited), East London Soapworks, Bow, E. He was educated at a private school at Highbury, and at University College, London, where he gained diplomas in chemistry, chemical technology, and organic chemistry. He also took a high place in the examinations. In 1895 he went to the soapworks of Messrs. David Brown & Son, at Donaghmore, Tyrone, Ireland, to study the practical side of the trade, after which

a position was found for him by Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., of Bow, with a view to his qualifying for a seat on the board of directors. In 1898 he first showed symptoms of lung-trouble, but after spending two winters in Daves he came home apparently cured. In the spring of 1900 he joined the board of Edward Cook & Co. (Limited). In February, 1902, however, he was again obliged to leave England, and he never recovered from the severe attack of phthisis which had set in. Mr. Martyn Cook was of a cheerful, philosophical disposition, which endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and he never gave way to depression although stricken down at so early an age. Although he had resigned his seat on the board of Edward Cook & Co. (Limited) for some time, and had not been at the works since February, 1902, nearly forty of the clerical staff and workmen of the company attended the funeral service at Enfield on Saturday, October 1, thus testifying to the great respect in which he was held by all in the works.

**COX.**—At Follywell Street, Blackburn, on October 2, Mr. George Cox, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Cox was for thirty years with Mr. T. Critchley, J.P., Blackburn, and was familiarly known as "Old George." He was widely known and respected in the town through his long service with Mr. Critchley as foreman in the warehouse.

**HARRISON.**—On September 27, Mrs. Harrison, widow of the late William Harrison, chemist and druggist, Kirkby Lonsdale, aged eighty-seven.

**HASLOP.**—At Great Marton, near Blackpool, on September 25, Mr. William Haslop, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine.

**HAYWOOD.**—At Birkenhead, on September 17, Mr. William Henry Haywood, chemist and druggist, aged forty-eight.

**HINDLE.**—At Peel Street, Market Place, Accrington, on September 30, Mr. William Hindle, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Hindle was the oldest chemist in the town, and retired from active commercial life in favour of his son five years ago.

**HUDSON-COX.**—At 7 Vicarage Parade, West Green, on September 30, Louise, wife of Mr. Frederick Hudson-Cox, pharmaceutical chemist, aged thirty-one.

**McAVOY.**—At Hauxton, near Cambridge, on October 3, Mr. George McAvoy, chemist and druggist. Mr. McAvoy was in business before 1868, for many years being connected with the firm of Messrs. Sturton, of Cambridge, and until a year ago—when, owing to failing health, he retired to the village of Hauxton—served the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association as a member of the committee in that quiet unassuming manner which was one of his chief characteristics.

**MASON.**—At Cedar House, Moorgate, Rotherham, on October 1, Mr. Frederick Mason, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Mason was one of Rotherham's public men, having for over twenty years taken an active part in the town's affairs. He was first elected to the Council in 1883, and after various electoral vicissitudes he was elected an alderman in 1899, during his mayoralty, which began in 1898. In 1903 Mr. Mason found it necessary, on account of his health, to give up public work. He had had a lifelong association with Rotherham. He was born at Parkgate, educated locally, and apprenticed to a chemist in Church Street, Rotherham. He held appointments in London and elsewhere for a few years before starting on his own account in Rotherham.

**NEAT.**—Mr. A. E. Neat, a prominent wholesale druggist in Louisville, died last month. He was president of the Peter-Neat-Richardson Drug Company of that city, one of the largest wholesale houses in the country.

**SHOTTER.**—At Catford, on October 4, Mr. Joseph Shotton, from 1882 representative of Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons (Limited), aged seventy-one.

**WHITE.**—At Bottesford, Leicestershire, on October 3, Mr. Edward Pagden White, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-one. Mr. White had been in the same business for thirty-nine years, and for the last ten years had been sub-postmaster of Bottesford. He leaves a widow and grown-up family, the eldest of whom, Mr. Wm. Everard White, chemist and druggist, is in business at Gainsborough.





## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Veterinarians and Jury-service.**—At Worthing on September 28, Mr. J. Alexander Todd, a veterinary surgeon of that town, applied to the Magistrates to erase his name from the jury-lists before them for signature, on the plea that he was "a registered medical practitioner." The Clerk explained that last year Mr. Todd made the same application, and his plea was then allowed on the strength of a case that had been decided in the Irish courts, but since then the action of the Bench in so allowing it had been freely discussed in the legal papers, and the general opinion was that the Bench were wrong in their action because the wording of the Irish Act differed somewhat from the English Act. Mr. Todd said a test-case had been taken to the Divisional Court, and he understood from the solicitors who had charge of the case that the Judge's decision had amounted to this—that the Magistrates had full discretion, and there was no appeal from their decision, whatever it was. He submitted that he was a registered medical practitioner, and therefore entitled to exemption. The Chairman of the Bench said it was the opinion of the majority that applicant was not entitled to the exemption, and the application would be refused.

### Revenue Acts.

#### GROCERS AND MALT-WINE.

On Monday, October 5, a summons was called at Rhondda Valley Police Court in respect to the sale of Liebig's extract of meat and malt. It appeared that the Grocers' Association had been in correspondence some time ago with the firm who make the wine, and understood that the article could be sold without a licence after analysis at Somerset House. This was the ground of defence urged by Mr. J. P. Williams, grocer, who was summoned for selling the wine by retail without a licence. The Inland Revenue stated that, although the wine sent to Somerset House only contained 2 per cent. of proof spirit, the sample that Mr. Williams sold contained 27 per cent. The Bench fined defendant 2*l.* and costs, special fees being granted.

### Pharmacy Act 1868.

#### XL-ALL INSECTICIDE.

At the Bloomsbury County Court on October 6, before Judge Bacon, Mr. Arthur Ling, ironmonger, 138 Fetter Lane, E.C., was summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society for selling poison. Mr. H. Cromptone, barrister, appeared for the Society, and Mr. T. G. Dobbs, solicitor, for the respondent.

Mr. Cromptone said the action was taken under Section 15 of the Act, the defendant, not being a registered chemist, having sold on June 11 a liquid called "XL-All Insecticide," which contained 260 grains of nicotine. Nicotine was an extremely deadly poison.

Mr. Dobbs: I shall admit nicotine is a poison, but the Pharmaceutical Society always try to frighten people by these references. I do hope my friend will try to fight this case fairly.

Judge Bacon: What is your defence?

Mr. Dobbs: That it was not a sale within the meaning of the Act.

Judge Bacon: But did you sell?

Mr. Dobbs: No. All I admit is that we were agents for the purchaser—the channel through whom the order passed.

Mr. G. H. Steer proved the purchase, and Mr. Dobbs was cross-examining him with the view to showing that defendant said he had to send for the article, but Judge Bacon intervened, saying, "He has told you it was taken out of the window of the shop. When he was outside the shop he saw the bottle in the window. (To Mr. Cromptone) Leave your case there."

The defendant was called, and said he remembered Mr. Steer coming to his shop, and he had made a note of the sale in his book. Mr. Steer asked if he had insecticide in stock. He replied he did not know of such an article, but that he could get it for him. He then sent his boy to get the insecticide.

Judge Bacon: You never knew of such a thing until he

asked for it! How could you, then, have placed it in your window?

Defendant: The first time he came he asked me if I sold insecticide, and if I could not procure it for him. That was on June 9.

Judge Bacon: How was it, then, you sold to him on June 9 an article you had never heard of before?

Witness replied that he sent his boy out to get the insecticide, and that he did not know where the boy got the insecticide from.

Judge Bacon: Shocking!

Mr. Dobbs: Had you ever stocked it before in your life? On whose behalf did you obtain this bottle?

Defendant: On the application of that gentleman (Mr. Steer). I did it to oblige him.

Mr. Dobbs then asked his Honour to take a note with a view to an appeal, but Judge Bacon pointed out that it was a mere question of fact, and that the Courts above considered Judges of the Courts below absolutely competent to decide matters of fact.

Mr. Cromptone said he did not think it necessary to cross-examine.

Mr. Dobbs then addressed the Court, contending that defendant was only the agent for Mr. Steer.

Judge Bacon said the case was absolutely clear. The vendor admitted his liability, and he was satisfied that he had incurred the penalty. It was merely a question of fact, and he could not help Mr. Ling to appeal.

Mr. Cromptone: I ask for costs on a higher scale.

Judge Bacon: No. A 5*l.* penalty is enough; ordinary costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Hastings on September 29, Henry Rose was summoned for selling cream of tartar adulterated with lead in the proportion of 2 grains per lb. For the defence an error in the analyst's certificate was urged, and, the Magistrates' Clerk upholding the contention of defendant's solicitor, the case was dismissed. It was stated that Mr. Rose purchased the drug over a year ago, before the scare over cream of tartar had arisen, and immediately he discovered that it contained lead the stock was destroyed.

#### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Nottingham on September 28, Charles Henry Smith, grocer, was summoned for selling spirit of nitrous ether deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 40 per cent. Mr. H. W. Day, who prosecuted, said the case arose out of the fact of unauthorised people, such as grocers and provision-dealers, taking upon themselves the responsibility of selling drugs. Spirit of nitrous ether is one of the most difficult things to sell properly, the great difficulty being to keep it at its proper strength. That difficulty is overcome by chemists in a special way. Mr. Jackson, for the defence, said defendant had sold the sweet nitre for years to the poor people of the district who doctored themselves. He was ignorant of the properties of sweet nitre and that only a proper chemist could keep it. The man had given up selling sweet nitre.

The Chairman: "Every cobbler stick to his last, and not take another man's trade." That is what it amounts to.

A fine of 10*s.*, to include costs, was inflicted.

JOSEPH STEVENS was fined a similar sum for a like offence, the deficiency being 60 per cent.

#### SALICYLIC ACID IN WINE.

JAMES LYALL, chemist, 433 Green Lanes, Tottenham, on October 6 answered at the local court a summons for selling beef-and-malt wine adulterated with 5 grains of salicylic acid. Mr. C. H. Kirby, on his behalf, objected that the summons had been issued beyond the statutory time—twenty-eight days from the time of the purchase. The summons stated that information was laid on August 8 and the wine was sold on July 9. Inspector Bridge said that he had a copy of the information, according to which it was laid on August 6. The original information seemed to have disappeared. Mr. Kirby said the Bench could not get over the summons, and the Clerk suggested its amend-

ment; but Mr. Kirby objected, and the Bench dismissed the summons.

#### REDUCED IRON.

At Marlborough Court on October 3, before the Mayor (Mr. T. Berry Pane, M.P.S.) and other magistrates, Mrs. Lydia Gantlett, the widow of a chemist, carrying on business in Marlborough, was summoned, under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, for selling reduced iron certified by the public analyst to contain arsenic. Mr. Bevir appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Kirby (of Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, London) defended.

Mr. Bevir, in opening the case for the prosecution, described the method by which reduced iron is prepared, and stated that the sample contained 1 grain of arsenic in 1 oz. The prosecution in no wise challenged the honesty or *bona fides* of the defendant in the matter.

Mr. Sam. Smith, F.C.S., the County Council inspector, proved the purchase on August 4 of 1 oz. of reduced iron. A third of the purchase was sent to Dr. Bernard Dyer, the county analyst. He had taken ten samples, seven of which were returned as genuine. In cross-examination witness admitted that the sale of reduced iron is not large, and depends pretty much on doctors' orders. He was not aware that any prosecution had been instituted for reduced iron, and believed it had not been previously sampled. He was aware that there had been some discussion going on lately as to reduced iron containing arsenic.

Dr. Bernard Dyer gave evidence as to his analysis. He found at least 1 grain of arsenic per oz. in the sample. He had analysed other samples from the country, and had found seven which were practically free, containing from  $\frac{1}{32}$  to  $\frac{1}{16}$  gr., which, considering the small dose of reduced iron, was a negligible quantity. A patient taking 5 grains of the one in question three times a day would get  $\frac{1}{50}$  grain of arsenic. It would probably be introduced by the iron oxide containing arsenic. The Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning had recommended the limit for foods as  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain of arsenic per lb. Since the report of the Royal Commission the General Medical Council had had an investigation made and received a report as to the amount of arsenic which should be allowed in various drugs. This report recommended as the limit 60 parts per million of arsenium in reduced iron. In some of the samples he had found as small an amount as 1 in 7,000 and 1 in 14,000. In cross-examination Dr. Dyer said the B.P. is the only official standard for drugs. He considered Dunstan and Robinson's recommendations rather stringent. Various other amounts had been suggested; one by Mr. J. C. Umney was 1 in 2,000. He could not say that this was a fair sample of reduced iron sold previously to the Royal Commission's report.

Mr. Kirby, for the defence, said no doubt the sample contained more arsenic than samples that may be bought now. The trade in reduced iron is small. The defendant bought 2 oz. in February, 1903, and after selling the inspector 1 oz. she had still some left. Mr. Kirby then referred to the arsenic-scare arising from arsenic in beer, and said this is the remnant of the panic. The B.P. is the only guide a pharmacist has, and in it there is no indication that arsenic is suspected. If the pharmacist suspected it, his only course was to change his stock. Was he to be convicted because he does not know? Was the substance the one demanded of the purchaser? Unless there was proof that the article was not of the nature, etc., demanded, there could be no prejudice. He also questioned the validity of the certificate, and quoted the case of "*Fortune v. Hanson*," in which it was held that the quantities and distinction of the constituent parts and percentages of the samples should be stated in the certificate, which was not done in this case.

Mr. Otto Hehner, F.I.C., F.C.S., a public analyst, was then called. He stated that all iron contained arsenic in substantial quantity, 1 per cent. or more. Preparations of iron may not contain it, but usually do. He had never tested a sample of ferric oxide free from arsenic, and in reduced iron it may arise from the zinc and sulphuric acid used in making the hydrogen. He could not say whether or not Mr. Umney's standard is a proper one. The older tests were not so reliable, as the whole of the arsenic was not detected. Dr. Dunstan's recommendation was too stringent. No doubt if a person wanted iron oxide free

from arsenic it could be produced, but at a very high price. In cross-examination Mr. Hehner said he thought 1 in 2,000 a reasonable standard. He would not care to take, or to pass as a public analyst, so much as 1 grain per oz.

Dr. Nestor Tirard, F.R.C.P., Secretary to the Pharmacopœia Compilation Committee, said he did not consider 1 grain of arsenic per oz. injurious to a patient, as it is usually taken two or three times a day after food. During the compilation of the 1898 B.P. he, as Secretary, attended all the meetings, and he himself was aware that arsenic was inevitably present in reduced iron, which could not be purchased free from it. He wished it to be understood that he was not speaking for the committee, and was only giving his own personal views. The U.S. Pharmacopœia was before him at the time, and in that there was a test for arsenic in reduced iron, but for certain reasons it was not adopted. If he prescribed reduced iron he should expect a certain amount of arsenic to be there and should have done in 1898. Cross-examined, he said arsenic and ferrum redact. are often prescribed together; it would be better in that case that ferrum redact. should be as free as possible from arsenic. In 1898 it was thought likely to be small in amount, and some standard will probably be introduced in future editions of the B.P. In reply to Mr. Kirby, Dr. Tirard said Dr. Dunstan's report has not yet been acted upon.

Mr. Henry Edgar Hillier, manager for defendant, said the article was purchased in 1903. They had no knowledge that it contained arsenic, or it would have been destroyed.

Mr. Bevir having briefly replied, the Magistrates retired. On returning the Mayor said they considered the County Council had only been doing their duty in bringing the case forward, and after this publicity they hoped it would be sufficient warning to stop the practice. In view of the scientific evidence they had had, they decided to dismiss the case, each party to pay their own costs.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* FREDERICK WILLIAM DALE, Bradford, Chemist's Assistant. A meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held at Bradford on October 6. The bankrupt and his father began business as chemists at North Street, Scarborough, in 1883, trading as "Alfred Dale." In 1887 they removed to Robin Hood's Bay, but were not successful there, and in 1894 the debtor became tenant of the Dolphin Hotel, he attending to the hotel and his father to the chemist's shop until 1902, when they discontinued business, a purchaser taking the chemist's shop at 125*l*. In February last the bankrupt went to Bradford as a chemist's assistant at 1*l*. a week. His debts being 133*l*. 10*s*. and assets *nil*, he filed his petition. It was decided to allow the Official Receiver to wind up the estate.

*Re* H. R. RUTHERFORD, trading as H. R. Rutherford & Co., 13 Great Victoria Street, Belfast, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The preferential claims amount to 20*l*. 7*s*., the unsecured liabilities to 324*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*., and the estimated net assets to 291*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*. Messrs. G. Pickering & Co., 135 High Street, Belfast, on September 28 issued a circular to the creditors stating that Mr. H. R. Rutherford, in consequence of ill-health, has been compelled to give up the business carried on by him in order to carry out his medical adviser's instructions. Before doing so he consulted with his largest creditors, who want a third of the liabilities, and on their instructions has executed to Mr. Pickering a power of attorney in order to realise the estate and distribute same amongst the interested. From the statement it appears that, taking the full value of the fixtures and fittings, the estate would be more than solvent. They are endeavouring to dispose of the stock and fittings by tender, and trust to be able to distribute proceeds at an early date.

*Re* JULIUS HAHN, trading as Hahn, Vivers & Co., 6 Mining Lane, E.C., Wax-importer.—The public examination of this debtor was held on October 4, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. Registrar Brougham, the accounts showing total liabilities 852*l*. 6*s*. 4*d*. and a deficiency of 713*l*. 11*s*. 4*d*. The evidence showed that the debtor came over from Germany in 1883, and started the above business in 1889, as a general-produce merchant, the dealings being principally in wax. For eight months he had Mr. Vivers as a partner, but subsequently he traded alone under the same style. His failure was caused by litigation, bad debts, and bad trade. The debtor was questioned regarding the various actions to



which he had been a party, and was then allowed to pass. The following are the principal creditors:

	£	s.	d.
McKenna & Co. ... ..	50	0	0
Rollit & Sons, London ... ..	12	0	0
Samuel, M., & Co., London ... ..	89	0	0
Smith & Hudson ... ..	67	0	0

*Partly Secured Creditors.*

Bucknall, E., & Co., London ... ..	320	0	0
(Estimated value of security, 87. 15s.)			
Brookes & Green, London ... ..	137	0	0
(Estimated value of security, 75s.)			
Hale & Son, London ... ..	59	0	0
(Estimated value of security, 35s.)			
Marshall & French ... ..	113	0	0
(Estimated value of security, 20s.)			

*Re* JOHN F. SAUNDERS, 2 Station Parade, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, Chemist and Druggist.—The receiving order in this case was made on the petition of a creditor, and the debtor has now filed a statement of affairs showing gross liabilities 4147. 9s. 4d., and net assets estimated to produce 3177. 0s. 11d. According to the report and observations issued by the Official Receiver, the debtor states that in February, 1901, he purchased a chemist's business carried on at 125 St. John's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.; that he was then possessed of capital (cash) to the extent of 4007.; that he traded at these premises up to February of this year, when he disposed of the business for 5007.; that after paying certain liabilities a balance remained of 2007.; that he purchased the business carried on at 2 Station Parade, Winchmore Hill, N., for 3007., and that the takings have averaged about 87. per week. Prior to February, 1901, he had for some years been employed as a chemist's assistant by a firm of general merchants in Bombay. Debtor attributes his position to the result of the action brought against him by the petitioning creditors, and to bad trade. The unsecured debts appear to be due for goods obtained during last and this year. The creditors stated to be "fully secured" hold charges on the lease of 2 Station Parade, Winchmore Hill, on a policy on the debtor's life, and on an interest to which the debtor is entitled in a certain estate. Since the date of the receiving order the landlord has distrained upon the loose effects for a quarter's rent, 25s., due June 24 last. The Official Receiver thinks that the debtor has considerably over-estimated the value of his effects, and he has requested the debtor to file an account of his receipts and payments for the past twelve months.

## Deeds of Arrangement.

**Thomas, Frank**, 14 Market Place, Boston, chemist and druggist and mineral-water manufacturer. Trustees, George F. Armstrong, Boston, bank manager, and another. Dated September 23; filed September 29. Secured creditors, 5,7007.; liabilities unsecured, 3,2007.; estimated net assets, 2,7507. The creditors include:

	£	s.	d.
Barron, Harveys & Co., London ... ..	20	0	0
Breffitt & Co., Castleford ... ..	16	0	0
Chilvers & Johnson, Hull ... ..	10	0	0
Davis & Hammond, London ... ..	11	0	0
Hay & Co., Hull ... ..	16	0	0
Kelner & Co., Conisborough ... ..	100	0	0
Lumb & Co., Castleford ... ..	16	0	0
Maw, S., Son & Sons, London ... ..	10	0	0
Peet & Son, London ... ..	61	0	0
Potary Photo Company, London ... ..	13	0	0
Storry, Smithson & Co., Hull ... ..	10	0	0

**Harrison, Robert** 99 Marke Street, Farnworth, the mist a d druggist. Trustee, Harold Mather, Bolton, C.A. Dated September 22; filed September 29. Secured creditors, 5757. 10s.; liabilities unsecured, 6507.; estimated net assets, 4177. 10s. The following are among the scheduled creditors:

	£	s.	d.
Fox & Co., Hull ... ..	12	0	0
Hartley, Brewer & Co., Hull ... ..	51	0	0
Hill, M., & Son, Salford ... ..	20	0	0
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds ... ..	60	0	0
Sanderson & Co., Hull ... ..	33	0	0
Sissons Brothers, Hull ... ..	32	0	0
Tudor & Co., Hull ... ..	29	0	0

## New Companies & Company News.

**GLASGOW CHEMICAL COMPANY.**—Registered in Edinburgh. Capital 1,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To enter into an agreement with James Dick Gilmour, chemist, Glasgow, and James Gow & Co., drysalters and chemical-manufacturers,

Kilsyth, and to carry on the business of drysalters, chemical-manufacturers, etc. Office, 65 Renfield Street, Glasgow.

**PRESTON'S DIGESTER LINING COMPANY (LIMITED).** Capital 10,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between Maud Preston, J. L. Merchant, and H. Ingham, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in acid-resisting linings for metallic and other vessels, chemists, druggists, etc. The first directors are C. R. Seddon, S. Hill, and J. L. Merchant (chairman). Registered office, Bury Ground, Bury.

**CHELTINE FOODS AND CHOCOLATE (1904) (LIMITED).** Capital 25,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the undertaking of Cheltine Foods (Limited) (incorporated in 1899), to adopt agreements (1) with R. B. Wood, on behalf of Cheltine Foods (Limited), and (2) with J. F. Steele, and to carry on the business of food-specialists, medicated-food manufacturers, cocoa, chocolate, and sweetmeat manufacturers, etc. Registered office, Cheltine Works, Chester Walk, Cheltenham.

**ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The report for the year ended July 31 states that the gross profits on the year's trading have amounted to 182,0757., to which must be added interest on temporary investments and other receipts, bringing the total gross profits to 187,9087. After deducting working-expenses and writing off 2,6617. for depreciation in the guarantee and other investments, there remains a net profit of 158,4287. Out of this an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the fully paid preference shares has been paid. It is now proposed to pay a further dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, making 6 per cent. for the year.

**HENRY HODDER & Co. (LIMITED).** The report for the year which ended on June 30 states that the net profit for the year was 3,1237. The directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., and a bonus of 2 per cent. (making 12 per cent. for the year), and that a balance of 6007. be carried forward. The directors say the year was a bad one, and there were heavy expenses in connection with a removal from Broad Street to Wine Street, Bristol. Difficulties have been encountered in connection with the carrying-out of intended improvements at Bath, which have prevented the proper development of that business, but a steady improvement has been shown in the turnover. The directors have not yet been able to dispose of the site in Broad Street. The freehold of the branch premises at Bishopston has been purchased.

**MANCHESTER ESSENCE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Capital 5007., in 17. shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a manufacturing chemist and vendor of chemicals carried on by F. W. Hirst at 32 Lees Street, Ancoats, Manchester, as the "Manchester Essence Company," and to carry on the same and any kindred business. The first subscribers are: F. W. Hirst, 32 Lees Street, Ancoats, Manchester, manufacturing chemist and vendor of chemicals; Miss E. Harrop, The Dwellings, Oldham Road, Manchester; S. Smith, 12 Boardman Street, Droylsden, bookkeeper; W. Whyte, 14 Caroline Street, Ancoats, Manchester, engineer; J. Irving, 263 Edge Lane, Droylsden, salesman; Ellen Crawford, 7 Dewsbury Place, Longsight, Manchester, cutter; and Miss F. E. Hirst, 27 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

**LOUBET FRERES (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,0007., in 17. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail importers and exporters of soap and perfumery, brush-manufacturers, dealers in soap, perfumed spirits, and brushes, dealers in oils and oleaginous and saponaceous substances and ingredients, fancy fruits, lozenges, drugs and proprietary articles, druggists' sundries, ointments, pomades, essences, and all kinds of toilet and medicinal compounds and preparations, etc. The first subscribers are: R. Peterbridge, 43 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W., secretary; B. R. Bouman, 16 Gladys Road, West Hampstead, N.W.; A. W. Hoale, Woodcote, Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W., accountant; A. Dewey, Carisbrooke, Finsbury Park, N., clerk; O. L. Gunn, 107 Victoria Road, Romford, clerk; R. M. Blaitkin, 57 Avondale Road, South Croydon, chartered accountant; and J. Baker, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C., chartered accountant. Registered office, Eldon Street House, Eldon Street, E.C.

**BENGER'S FOOD (LIMITED).** The directors have declared an interim dividend of 9d. each on the ordinary shares.

**PRENTICE BROTHERS (LIMITED).** Mr. George F. Ormes has been appointed secretary to this Stowmarket company, in succession to the late Mr. James Fisk.

**A. & F. PEARS (LIMITED).**—The directors in their report state that after adding 4,9247. to depreciation account, carrying forward 1,1077., and 5,0007. to reserve account (making 50,0007.), they are able to declare a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30 last, making 10 per cent. for the year, and 2½ per cent. on the deferred shares.

## Winter Session.

### Barnsley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on September 29. Messrs. Billington and Rigby were appointed to represent the Association on the Federation of West Riding Chemists' Associations. Mr. W. Rigby was recommended for re-election as Divisional Secretary.

After a discussion on the Spirits Act, the delegates to the West Riding Federation meeting were instructed to bring the matter up at the next meeting.

A paper was read by Mr. A. Oglesby on the extermination of the chemist as a retailer through co-operative trading. It promoted considerable discussion.

### Burnley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Burnley on Thursday, September 29, Mr. J. A. Heaton presiding in the absence of the President (Mr. Barlow).

Mr. Hirst (Colne) mentioned the Glyn-Jones testimonial, but as an association nothing was done in the matter, it being suggested that individual members should subscribe. Arising out of this subject a discussion took place on certain aspects of

#### THE P.A.T.A. MOVEMENT.

Mr. Heaton said he had received a long letter on the movement from Rawtenstall, pointing out that there were two sides to the question. He proposed to bring it up at the next meeting. Mr. Brown said the manufacturers got the chief benefit. Mr. Storey (Brierfield) remarked that, through the P.A.T.A. movement, corner-shop grocers were stocking patent medicines, which they had not done before. Mr. Brown said that, on the other hand, chemists were getting a profit on these things which they did not get before.

The question of joining the Burnley Chamber of Commerce again was deferred to the next meeting.

Mr. Heaton and Mr. Lawton were recommended for appointment as Divisional Secretaries, the former for Burnley and the latter for Clitheroe.

### Lincoln Chemists' Association.

THE members of this Association met on Thursday, September 22, Mr. W. E. Hill in the chair. The others present were Messrs. Elmitt, Dixon, Watson, J. C. M. Battle, and J. T. Birkbeck. Owing to another engagement the President was unable to be present, this being the first meeting he has missed in five years.

Messrs. Elmitt and Birkbeck said they had carried out their canvass on behalf of the Benevolent Fund with very gratifying results.

It was decided to send one guinea towards the Glyn-Jones testimonial fund.

It was the unanimous wish of the meeting that Mr. Newsholme should be invited to meet the Lincoln chemists on a date convenient to himself. Messrs. Battle, Elmitt, and Birkbeck were appointed a committee to arrange matters.

### Three Towns Chemists' Association.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, on Thursday, September 29, Mr. John Barge (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. C. J. Park, J. D. Turney, R. F. Roper, F. Maitland, J. Cocks, F. A. Goodwin, S. A. Perkins, J. A. Lamble, F. A. Spear, H. M. Morgan Lamble, jun., and J. Fairweather (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. F. Maitland complained that the usual monthly committee and quarterly meetings had not been held; saying that if such apathy continued the Association would soon cease to exist. Mr. Cocks supported this criticism, and hoped that in future whoever took office would see that the meetings were regularly called. Mr. Turney also spoke, and Mr. Barge, in reply, regretted the meetings had not been more regular, but difficulties had arisen and the holidays had interfered somewhat with their usual gatherings.

A discussion then took place on the "Cash-on-Delivery Postal Scheme," and the resolution passed on January 22 was confirmed.

On the proposition of Mr. Perkins, seconded by Mr. Park, it was decided to forward one guinea on behalf of the Association to the Glyn-Jones testimonial. Mr. Park was asked to act as delegate at the dinner.

It was decided to hold the Annual Meeting on Wednesday, October 26, at 3 p.m.

The retiring Divisional Secretaries for Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse agreed to call meetings at an early date to suggest the names of gentlemen to fill this office during the ensuing year.

### Wakefield Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Victoria Temperance Hotel on Tuesday, October 4, Mr. T. C. Whaley (President) in the chair. There was a moderate attendance. It was decided to remove the meeting-place from the White Horse Hotel to the Victoria Temperance Hotel.

Mr. W. Pollard, Mr. J. H. Chaplin, and the President were elected representatives to the West Riding Federation. Mr. Audsley, of Horbury, was elected a member.

### Irish Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices Association.

At Dublin, on October 3, the annual general meeting of this Association was held at 73 Harcourt Street, the President (Mr. Edgar B. Aplin) in the chair. Mr. R. G. Creed (Hon. Secretary) read the report and statement of accounts, which showed a healthy condition of affairs. Mr. Aplin having welcomed the members and their friends gave

#### AN INTERESTING RETROSPECT

of the rise and fall of the three similar Associations which had lived and died during the past two decades. Trade history told but little of the first and second ones; they came and went silently and are now practically forgotten. The third, formed some nine or ten years ago, enjoyed a comparatively long span of life and did a great deal of good in its time. Its members included the best-known chemists in Dublin and the employers extended a helping hand to it by their presence and support, and gave free habitation at Lower Mount Street. The fortunes of the "Meyrick" Association waned after it severed its affiliation with the parent Society, and little is known of its subsequent career beyond a farewell supper given by the few remaining members some time ago, when the funds in hand were applied for that purpose. The present Association had been brought into existence by Mr. H. C. Thackeray. Its work during the past year had been principally in the direction of recruiting new members. Two smoking-concerts had been held and the funds greatly augmented thereby. A great deal of the success which has followed the Association has been due to the efforts of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. G. Creed, and his no less zealous colleague Mr. W. McCarthy, the Hon. Treasurer. The President thought that something might be done in the way of starting a benevolent society and providing a medical attendant for the members and their dependents. He advocated a sinking-fund, and compared the iron-mongers' society and its functions as a pattern for chemists. This could not be done unless the subscriptions were increased or a much larger number of members enrolled. He urged the necessity for increasing the popularity of the Association, and favoured approaching the employers with the view to inducing them to become honorary members. The employment agency would develop if more employers were in touch with the Association.

#### THE ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS

for the coming year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, Mr. Edgar B. Aplin; Vice-President, Mr. L. G. Murphy; Hon. Secretary, Mr. R. G. Creed; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. W. McCarthy, T.C., L.P.S.I.; Committee, Messrs. Hoey, Jameson, Thomas, Coldwell, Harvey, Quigley, Curham, Morris, Middleton, E. J. Howley, Maloney, Connolly, Lalor, Carroll, Foley, Clotworthy, Orr, Kelly, T. Howley, O'Toole, Hayes, Collett, and Curtis. Mr. H. C. Thackeray was elected an honorary member.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

#### C.O.D. Extension.

SIR,—After his fling at the Metric System here we have “Xrayser” taking the same obscurantist attitude as regards C.O.D. It is the old familiar cry of “Down with progress and the benefit of the community at large, rather than certain interests should run the slightest risk.” Of course the cry is only natural on the part of those who (rightly or wrongly) think they will be adversely affected, but if such protests had been listened to in the past we should to-day be without labour-saving machinery and railways. Besides, it is another case of armchair reasoning. I have had fifteen years’ experience of the C.O.D. system in the principal countries of Central Europe and here; and as a retail chemist I can vouch for its rendering invaluable service both to buyers and sellers. Here in half-civilised Egypt it has been in operation for twelve years, and customers in town and country make constant use of it; also I rarely open the advertisement pages of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* without being tempted to write on the spot a postcard order, “to be sent C.O.D.” The order, however, never gets written. Here the Post Office even collects our outstanding accounts. Clear the way for progress! Why should England wait?

Yours faithfully,

Cairo, September 16.

MEMPHIS. (249/21.)

SIR,—I have been opposed, and strongly opposed, to this system from first to last, and have worked hard against it being carried into effect. It was in the first place introduced over here by a few mail-order advertisers, who are members of the Advertisers’ Protection Association (Limited), of which I am on the Committee, but whom I refused to act with in getting out this scheme and in joining a deputation in favour of it to the Postmaster-General, who, unfortunately, seems strongly in favour of it, notwithstanding the fact that it was universally condemned by all trade organisations as being ruinous to the small traders. The latest move of the enemy is to send out a perforated one-page circular, on which all the advantages of the C.O.D. system are attractively set forth, finishing up with an invitation to the public, if they are in favour of it, to tear off the bottom portion and send to the Postmaster-General. On this portion is the following:

To the Postmaster-General.

SIR,—I believe the Cash-on-Delivery system will be a great convenience to the public, and shall be pleased to see it introduced.

Then follow name, address, and date. You would be doing an immense benefit to the trade if you would devote one page of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* on similar lines, but to contain a strong protest against the system being carried into effect. This page to be torn out by the trade and to be sent to the Postmaster-General. If an influential journal like *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* would do this, and other leading trade journals do the same, how simple it would be for the trade to take full advantage of it at a minimum expense and trouble to themselves; and see what an enormous opposition would be at once brought to bear upon this ruinous measure—for unless the trade at once makes a strong hostile demonstration against it, it will undoubtedly be brought into effect. Further, let the trade also write their members of Parliament on the question, likewise their Borough Councils, and keep the matter well before them so as to give the Postmaster-General thoroughly to understand that such a scheme is considered ruinous to the country and suburban tradesmen, who, there is no question, would suffer severely from it.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED BOND HICKISSON.

75 Southgate Road, N., October 4.

[We printed a fortnight ago an excellent memorial by

Working chemists, which others may fitly follow. See *C. & D.*, September 24, page 558.—EDITOR.]

Our space is crowded this week, but we must find a bit of it for a letter from Mr. P. E. Battershill (Highgate Road, N.W.), which comes to us by the first post after the Glyn-Jones dinner. Our correspondent was at it, and, referring to Mr. Glyn-Jones’s remarks *re* individual traders helping in local social work and to the C.O.D. system, says:

Mr. Glyn-Jones is a worthy example of what young men in earnest can do. I strongly suggest that as there is yet time the young chemists of our provinces do what I resolved to do while listening to Mr. Glyn-Jones—namely, to attack his own county in the following manner:

(1) To ascertain from the Clerk or the town Secretary of its Chamber of Commerce whether the Postal C.O.D. has been discussed and voted on.

(2) If not, or where favoured, to appeal to the Mayor and the most public-spirited religious leader to act in the way which approved itself to them, to influence the members of whichever body represents the commercial interests of the town, where a vote has not been taken, or to lead the inhabitants effectively to demonstrate where the voting had favoured the system.

If this is taken in hand at once, young chemists will have done something to wipe out the stigma resting on our craft of being dead to public interests.

#### Perforated Medicine-stamps.

Acting on Mr. Mountain’s suggestion in our issue of September 24, that chemists should write to the Board of Inland Revenue asking that sheets of medicine-stamps should be perforated, *Messrs. Tyllce & Cooper*, of Bath, wrote to the Board and have received the subjoined reply:

Inland Revenue, Somerset House, W.C.,

September 29, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have laid before the Board of Inland Revenue your communication of the 23rd instant, and with reference thereto I am directed to acquaint you that there are difficulties, partly in connection with the process of printing and partly relating to expense, that stand in the way of the issue of perforated medicine-labels. The Board regret, therefore, that they cannot adopt your suggestion.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

MORTON JACKSON, Assistant Secretary.

*Messrs. Tyllce & Cooper.*

Mr. Robert Mountain has received a similar letter, and writes in regard to it:

The Inland Revenue have not disclosed to us what the details of the difficulties are, but I am persuaded that these could easily be overcome by any large printing establishment. Postage-stamps had at one time to be cut with scissors, but that difficulty has been got over.

#### Legal Queries.

Labels to be marked “Liable” or “Not liable” to medicine stamp-duty should be sent to the Editor in duplicate and with a stamped and addressed envelope for return of the marked ones, if desired.

255/13. *Sine Prejudicio*.—Zox powders are, we understand, an entire drug, and as such are exempt from medicine stamp-duty.

257/4. *P. G.*—You may use the name of your limited company predecessors only in association with your own name.

242/40. *D. O. C.*—The opinion that a holiday is the chemist’s assistant’s legal right is erroneous, and salary in lieu of it cannot be enforced.

252/29. *D. L.*—Such a title as “Dr. Benson’s Cold-cure” is liable to stamp-duty, and the terms of the Board of Inland Revenue’s regulation as regards reference to published formulae refer solely to articles with dutiable names or recommendation for which proprietary rights are not claimed. Reference to the published formula does not in this case balance the proprietary right implied by the name in the possessive case; but, as we have already stated, the whole matter is at present under consideration.

252/21. *W. W.*—You have no other remedy than that which the Court has given you, and the daughter cannot be made liable for her mother’s debts.

255/45. *General*.—There are lists of poisonous proprietary articles in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1903, and most catalogues of patent-medicine houses now indicate which articles contain scheduled poisons. Refer to one of them.

258/36. *C. H. C.*—Write to us again if you hear more about the matter.

253/10. *A. H.* puts the following case:

A Food and Drugs Act inspector asked for a pint of whisky, and on being told that there was not a pint in the bottle (which he examined) said he would take what there was; he then proceeded to divide this into three parts, and after sealing the corks and placing a band over them with date, etc., left one bottle with the seller, and took the other two and went away without stating the purpose for which he required it (viz., for analysis). A summons having now been served, on which it states that the whisky was 30 u.p. instead of 25 u.p., I shall be glad to know (1) If he has a case; not having specified the purpose for which he required it? (2) Would the same proceedings apply to an hotel, etc.?

Notification to the seller of the purchaser's intention to have the article analysed by the public analyst is a condition precedent to prosecution under the Acts. The proper course for the defence to adopt is to object to the summons when it is called, and submit any evidence required by the Magistrates in proof of the objection. Hotels are not distinguished from other shops.

*\*\* To Correspondents.*—We have a number of letters and replies in type which are crowded out this week.

### Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

19/91. Who are the makers of "Chiver's carpet-soap"?

1/21. Who are the makers of "Halley's London Sanitary Fluid"?

254/74. Where can concentrated malt vinegar be obtained?

1/48. What is "Scarborough Hay Asthma powder," or where obtainable?

259/24. Who makes the Brunton-Fayrer snake-bite lancet figured in the *C. & D.*, June 18, 1904?

4/9. Where can arrhenal, asperol, enzmol, and respiton (or respilon) be obtained?

### Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

#### Tuesday, October 11.

*North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association*, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, at 9.15 P.M. Election of officers.

*Huddersfield Chemists' Association*, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

*Oxford Chemists' Association*, Golden Cross Hotel, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

*Bradford Chemists' Association*, Royal Hotel, at 9 P.M. Adjourned private meeting to consider the report of the Co-operative Buying Committee.

*Huddersfield Chemists' Association*, Queen Hotel, at 8.45 P.M. Annual meeting and election of officers.

*Tunbridge Wells Chemists' Association*, 33 Mount Pleasant Road, at 9 P.M. Impromptu discussion on topical pharmaceutical problems.

#### Wednesday, October 12.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association*, Hôtel Métropole, Clayton Street, at 8.30 P.M. Election of officers for forthcoming Session, and President's address.

*Manchester Pharmaceutical Association*, Albion Hotel. Annual dinner and smoking-concert, at which the Presidents of the Pharmaceutical Society and British Pharmaceutical Conference will be present.

*North Kent Chemists' Association*, Star Hotel, Maidstone, at 4 P.M. Mr. Walter Hills on "The Value of Local Associations."

#### Thursday, October 13.

*West Ham Chemists' Association*, Earlham Hall, Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E. *Soirée.*

*Hartlepool Chemists' Association*, Grand Hotel, West Hartlepool, at 8.30 P.M. Discussion on the C.O.D. system.

*North Staffordshire Chemists' Association*, Rockbuck Hotel, Stoke, at 6.30 P.M. Opening meeting of the session.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Musical evening.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 6.

THE month of October has opened quietly in the drug and chemical markets, but rather more activity is noticeable to-day. Perhaps the principal feature of the week is a sensational drop in shellac, due to increased shipments and forced sales at the public auction. Quinine is firmer in second-hands, values being almost level with those of makers. The cinchona unit at the Amsterdam auction to-day also showed an improvement. Glycerin is 6l. per ton lower. Considerable interest has been shown in bromides this week, and although a reduction in prices was agreed upon several days ago, it has been delayed at the last moment. Carbolic acid is rising owing to Japanese demand. Chloral hydrate may advance. Acetic acid is firm, and scarce on the spot. Strychnine is very firm, and holders of ipecac are firmer in their views since the sales. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all dull of sale. In essential oils, peppermint has been depressed, and prices have fluctuated slightly, closing firmer. Star-aniseed oil is dearer on the spot, and lemon, orange, and bergamot are slightly easier, oil of cananga being lower. Among the fixed oils, Cochin coconut, castor, and petroleum are all dearer. Subjoined are the principal alterations of the week:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetone	Acid, carbolic	Ginger (Jam.)	Glycerin
Acid, acetic	Oil, castor	Oil, bergamot	Linseed
Cocoa butter	Oil, cod-liver	Oil, lemon	Oil, cananga
Mace (W.I.)	Quinine	Oil, orange	Shellac
Oil, cocoanut	(sec. hands)	Pepper, white	
Oil, star			
aniseed			
Opium (in			
Smyrna)			
Petroleum			

### Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, October 6:—Peppermint oil on the spot is quoted 14m. per lb. Lycopodium for forward delivery is offered at 725m. per 100 kilos., and the spot stock is now cleared. Shellac is lower.

SMYRNA, October 6:—An advance of 3d. per lb. has taken place in the opium-market. Sellers are tenacious and expect still higher prices.

NEW YORK, October 6:—Quiet business conditions prevail. Quinine shows a hardening tendency, at 21c. per oz., and an active market is reported for cascara sagrada at 8c. for new bark. Peppermint oil has developed a stronger feeling, and \$3.60 for "tin" oil is now asked. Menthol is weak, at \$3.10 per lb., and Rio ipecacuanha is firmer, at \$1.25. Beeswax is in light supply, and 29c. is now asked for American bleached. Ergot is firm at 39c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, October 6:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day, 6,894 bales and 499 cases of Java bark were offered, containing 32,802 kilos. of sulphate of quinine (against 9,498 packages offered at the auctions on September 1). Of the above quantity 7,039 packages were sold, at an average unit of 6.65c. per half-kilo., against 6.25c. per half-kilo. paid at the auction on September 1. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: English and American factories bought the equivalent of 10,892 kilos., the



Brunswick factory 5,091 kilos., the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories 3,835 kilos., the Frankfort-on-Main and Stuttgart factories 3,536 kilos., and various buyers 8,017 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 4c. to 69½c. per half-kilo., and for druggists' bark from 8c. to 51¼c. was paid.

**ACID, ACETIC.** In addition to some of the Continental makers not being prepared to book orders for next year's delivery it is now stated that one of the leading English manufacturers is unable to deliver. Stocks on the spot are getting in much smaller compass, and this week 36s. per cwt. has been paid for glacial on the spot, and 35s. for shipment. There has been a considerable shrinkage in the shipments of acetate of lime from the United States of late, which is the chief factor in the situation.

**ACID, CARBOLIC,** is dearer owing to a large demand for the Japanese market, which appears to come *via* the United States. All makers are therefore decidedly firmer in their quotations. Ordinary crystals 39° to 40° C. are quoted 6d. to 6¼d., 34° to 35° C. 5¼d. to 5½d. per lb. in large packing; 40 per cent. detached crystals are quoted 7d. to 7½d.

**ACID, CITRIC,** is dull of sale, at 1s. 0¼d. for English, and 1s. for foreign.

**ACID, TARTARIC,** is also dull of sale at 11¼d. to 11½d. for foreign, and 1s. for English.

**ARGOL.**—At auction 50 bags of Cape offered and partly sold at 55s. per cwt. for good, and 35s. for ordinary.

**ARROWROOT.**—The sales privately include good manufacturing St. Vincent at from 1¾d. to 1½d. per lb.

**ASAETIDA.**—The s.s. *Gulldhall* has arrived with 125 packages from Bunder Abbas, which, if ready, will be offered at next week's auctions. There is some inquiry for good quality.

**BROMIDES.**—A substantial reduction in the price of bromides had been contemplated by the makers this week and was to have been announced to-day, but at the last moment a hitch occurred in Germany which prevented the manufacturers from being able to announce the new scale of prices, although we understand the circulars had already been printed.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—In reference to the recent report that the Indian Government were about to increase the export-tax on cannabis indica, we now learn from our Bombay correspondent, under date of September 17, that while he does not believe it is the present intention of the Government to increase the export-duty, the officials at the Abkari Department would not commit themselves to a definite statement, and one of them suggested it "was attempting the impossible to divine what was in the minds of the Government proper." The present duty, it may be said, is Rs. 160 per Bengal maund of 82 lbs. (say, 2s. 8d. per lb.).

**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—For one-year-old bark 40s. per cwt. spot is asked, and small sales have been made at the price. The forward market continues a puzzle, quotations being uncertain in the absence of genuine offers. Some brokers are prepared to submit bids for quantity, but whether they would lead to business is another matter.

**CHLORAL HYDRATE.**—There is a possibility of an advance in this article owing to the rise in spirit. Most orders which are being executed are now "subject to confirmation."

**CINCHONA.**—The N. V. Nederlandsche Veem at Amsterdam reports that the shipments from Java to Europe during September were as follows:

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1904 ...	1,157,000	1898 ...	790,000
1903 ...	1,397,000	1897 ...	1,051,000
1902 ...	958,000	1896 ...	1,339,000
1901 ...	1,200,000	1895 ...	816,000
1900 ...	1,366,000	1894 ...	1,071,000
1899 ...	1,232,000	1893 ...	500,000

Total Shipments, January to September.

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1904 ...	10,012,000	1898 ...	7,926,000
1903 ...	9,517,000	1897 ...	5,982,000
1902 ...	9,354,000	1896 ...	7,418,000
1901 ...	8,724,000	1895 ...	5,829,700
1900 ...	7,090,000	1894 ...	6,625,000
1899 ...	8,462,800	1893 ...	5,876,000

**COCAINE.**—A note under our East Indian news section states that the cocaine-licences hitherto granted to native druggists and shop-keepers in Bombay are to be withdrawn.

**COCOA-BUTTER.**—In auction 40 tons of Cadbury's A brand sold at from 1s. 1¾d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., being 1½d. dearer. Seven cases of 5-oz. tablets sold at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3¼d. per lb. At the Amsterdam auctions on October 4, 70 tons of Van Houten's brand sold at 68¾c. to 69¾c., (average price 69.40c. against 67.45c. at the previous auction). Eleven tons De Jong sold at 67½c. to 68c., 9 tons Mignon at 67c. to 67½c., and of 9 tons Mignon in second-hands 8,160 kilos. sold at 67¾c. to 68c.

**ERGOT** is quiet. Good sound Spanish is offered on the spot at 1s. 9d., and fair Russian at 1s. 6d.

**FERRI ET QUIN. CIT.**—The present price for B.P. in vials is 6¼d. per oz., ½-oz. vials 7¼d., and 25-oz. tins 5¼d. per oz.

**GALLS.**—Sales of Chinese have been made at 52s. per cwt., c.i.f., for October-December shipment.

**GAMBIER.**—Quiet, with small sales of *cubes* at 30s. per cwt.

**GAMBOGE.**—The case of fair, rather blocky Siam pipe offered in auction was subsequently sold at 16l. 10s. per cwt.

**GLYCERIN.**—The Convention price has been reduced 6l. per ton and the quotation for double-distilled s.g. 1.260 is now on the basis of 57l. per ton in drums in 5-ton lots, tins and cases being quoted at 61l. Crude glycerin has been gradually easing in price for some time past, this having made the reduction necessary.

**KOLA.**—At auction 8 bags of dry Grenada sold at from 2½d. to 3½d.

**IODOFORM,** of German make, is obtainable at 13s. 5d. per lb.

**IPACACUANHA.**—The exports from Brazil during 1903 amounted to 36 metric tons, against 23 metric tons during 1902. The values during 1903 were 21,323l., against 25,615l.

**LIME-JUICE.**—Some rather large arrivals are reported per s.s. *Bider* from various ports in the West Indies.

**LYCOPodium** is very firmly held, at 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

**MENTHOL** is quiet, at 10s. 6d. per lb. on the spot for Kobayashi, and for January-March shipment 8s. 3d. has been paid for crystals, and 4s. 9d. for oil.

**MUSK.**—The exports of musk from China to Europe and America during 1903 amounted to 2,355 lbs., against 2,557 lbs. during 1902. Average 1898-1902, 2,570 lbs.

**OIL, CASTOR.**—Medicinal *Italian* in cases is quoted 30s. per cwt., and 27s. 6d. in barrels, net, and medicinal *French* in barrels at 28s. per cwt. on the spot. *Belgian* may be had at 22l. 5s. for firsts and 20l. 5s. for seconds, prompt delivery, ex wharf. *Hull* make is firmer at 24l. 15s. for medicinal, 22l. 5s. for firsts, and 20l. 5s. for seconds, for prompt delivery and to December, ex wharf.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 1 that the oil-market is decidedly firmer, and owners are not disposed to accept below 155s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil. The demand is increasing, and rising prices appear probable. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 5,605 barrels, against 1,879 barrels at the same time last year.

**OILS, ESSENTIAL.**—Messina *Lemon* oil of the new crop, for delivery up to the end of June, is quoted 2s. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f., for superior quality, being easier. Both *Sweet orange* and *Bergamot* are also a little cheaper. As already intimated, the crop of French *Lavender* oil has been a very poor one, and for Mont Blanc of the new distillation 9s. to 9s. 6d. per lb. is asked. The lower grades have also advanced in proportion. The price of *Cananga* oil is now at a very low point owing to the exports of late having been on a larger scale, and for original cases 9s. per lb., London terms, is asked. *Rosemary* has advanced lately, and for B.P. quality of the new crop 3s. 3d. per lb. is quoted. Finest French *Geranium* is obtainable at 55s. per lb., "extra" at 32s. 9d., Turkish at 12s. 6d., and African is rather lower, at 16s. per lb. *Citronella* oil is steady, at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., spot; and *Lemongrass* oil is quiet but firm, at 7½d. to 8d. per oz. *Star-aniseed* oil is

firmer, with spot sales at 5s. 2d., and for case lots 5s. 3d. has been paid. Genuine B.P. *Eucalyptus* oil continues in demand; the arrivals this week include 220 cases from Melbourne. The price of the best English drawn *Caraway* oil ranges from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per lb.

**OIL, OLIVE.**—As already reported, the drought has considerably interfered with the growth of the olive in many of the producing districts, and in several quarters it is thought that an exceptionally poor season will prevail next year. It is stated that already an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. has taken place.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—There has been a slight easing off in the peppermint-oil market most of the week, with sellers of American HGH at 16s. 3d. per lb. spot, and of Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) at 6s. spot, which prices have been accepted for a few cases. *Todd's* brand is slightly lower, now offering at 16s. 6d. for forward delivery. On Wednesday, however, the feeling was rather firmer, the lowest price for HGH being 16s. 6d. and Wayne County 15s. 9d.

**OPIMUM.**—Rather more activity is reported this week in London, a fair quantity of manufacturing Tokat seconds having changed hands at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb., according to quality. "Druggists'" opium attracts no interest beyond retail sales at from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. Persian is firmly held, there being buyers at 11s. 6d.

**SMYRNA, September 23.**—The sales this week amount to 36 cases, at from 6s. 2d. to 8s. per lb., as to quality and buying conditions. Sellers of rich grades maintain their figures and are not likely to make any concessions, should we even have fair weather for the sowings next month. Common grades and current 1903 and 1904 crops may go as low as 5s. 6d. to 6s. per lb., as to quality, but rich Karahissar and Yerli will probably be maintained at from 6s. 8d. to 8s. per lb., f.o.b. The following are the current quotations: Current t.q., 6s. 7d. to 7s. 4d.; "druggists'", 6s. 8d. to 7s. 3d.; Yerli, Bogaditz, and Karahissar, 7s. to 8s., as to quality. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 3,548 cases, against 1,338 cases at the same time last year.

**OTTO OF ROSE.**—One or two agents report that they have lately placed fair quantities of the new otto, the prices of which rule at from 17s. 9d. to 18s. per Turkish ounce for guaranteed absolutely pure. Most consumers, however, appear to have fairly large stocks bought at the lower prices which prevailed last year, and for the time being these supplies prevent the improved prices ruling in Bulgaria from becoming prevalent to any extent on the London market.

**PETROLEUM** is firmer, at 7½d. for American water-white, and 5½d. for ordinary. Russian on the spot is quoted 5½d., and Roumanian 5½d. per gal.

**POTASSIUM IODIDE**, of Japanese make, in 10-lb. lots, is obtainable at 9s. 6d. per lb.

**QUININE.**—The second-hand market has been firmer this week, with a small spot business at 11d. per oz., with further buyers at this figure on Wednesday, and sellers at 11¼d. for good German sulphate in bulk. The maker's price is unaltered at 11½d.

**RHUBARB.**—The exports from China during 1903 amounted to 8,813 cwt., against 11,061 cwt. in 1902, a decrease of 13.80 per cent. Average exports 1898-1902 were 10,224 cwt.

**ROSE-PETALS.**—Red French are quoted 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

**SAFFRON.**—Buyers are holding off in anticipation of the new Spanish crop, reports of which are of a contradictory nature, and nothing definite can be said for another fortnight or so. Prices in Spain appear to be firmer than those in London.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Cables to hand this week quote Mexican at 6¼d. per lb., c.i.f., and Lima-Jamaica at 10¼d. c.i.f., in 10-bale lots.

**SEEDS.**—Russian *Anise* is offering at 18s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot for old crop; but for new crop, which is of good quality but in small supply, 20s. to 22s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. terms, is required according to the ideas of holders. Dutch *Caraways* are slow of sale at 19s. 6d. to 20s. per cwt. on the spot. *Canary* is dull, and in the absence of business quotations are nominal, Turkish is offered at 78s. per quarter, and Mazagan at 80s. on the spot. *Coriander* is firm at full rates; a fair business has been done at 30s. per cwt. for Morocco; and at 20s. for Bombay. *Cumin*

is very quiet, but quotations are unchanged, at 18s. to 21s. per cwt. for ordinary to good Mogador, and at 26s. for Malta. *Fenugreek* has been in good demand and sales have been made at 8s. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco on the spot. *Linsced* is lower for Calcutta, but fine qualities are unchanged.

**SHELLAC.**—The market has had a considerable fall owing to the public sales, persistent selling orders in Calcutta, and heavy shipments. At auction on Tuesday practically 700 cases were brought to the hammer, of which about 440 cases sold, mostly without reserve, at an irregular decline of from 20s. to 30s. per cwt. for Button. Fair Second Orange was about 12s. lower, and fine Orange about 15s. to 20s. lower. Of Orange, 236 cases were offered, and 201 cases sold, without reserve, including fine pale E. & O. at from 191s. to 194s.; good pale Orange G in octagon, slightly matted, 192s. to 193s.; fair second Orange, 183s. to 184s.; slightly blocky ditto, 178s. to 180s.; good pale B. R. & Co., matted to blocky, 178s. Of *Button* lac 456 cases offered, and 236 sold, chiefly without reserve, comprising blocky No. 1 at from 169s. to 173s.; fair free circle two's, 152s. to 153s.; dark circle two's, 135s. to 136s.; blocky circle two's, 140s. to 147s.; resinous circle two's, 130s. down to 110s.; dark thirds, 104s.; low dark resinous blocky, 49s. per cwt. The market for futures last week closed lower on pressure to sell, December declining 8s., to 175s., and January 3s., to 170s.; and this week prices have shown a daily decline, October having sold at 191s. to 185s. to 189s., December 163s. to 160s. to 165s., and January 155s. The December position at one time showed a drop of from 15s. to 20s. per cwt., but subsequently partially recovered. Since the auctions fair sales of good TN Orange have been made at 195s. per cwt., cash terms, and fair at 187s. 6d. to 190s.

**SODA ACETATE** is very firm at 15s. per cwt. on the spot, and quotations from the Continent also come at 15s., f.o.b.

**SPICES.**—At auction Jamaica *Ginger* was in small supply, and partially sold at 38s. for middling boldish, 51s. for ordinary small dullish, and 25s. to 27s. for common small, part lean. A small quantity of Cochin and Calicut was offered, 130 packages sold at about steady rates, including fair unassorted native Cochin in cases at 35s. to 36s., and 26s. to 26s. 6d. for bright rough Calicut, slightly wormy. *Pepper* at auction was quiet, and practically all bought in. Privately fair Singapore is quiet on the spot at 5½d., and prices to arrive show a somewhat easier feeling, with sellers of August-October shipment at 5½d. and January-March at 5½d. Singapore *White pepper* is steady, at 8½d. to 9d. for fair and 8d. for Penang on the spot. For arrival the market is dull and easier. Good Japanese *Chillies* in auction were bought in at 42s. and no *Pimento* was offered. *Cassia* sold at 12s. for 150 bags of Japanese; and of *Cassia vera* 28 bales offered, and sold at 20s. West Indian *Nutmegs* were in good supply, and sold at firm to dearer rates. *Mace* was also firmly held, West Indian bringing higher prices. Of Penang *Cloves* 12 cases were offered, and 4 sold at 10½d. for good picked Penang. On the spot good sales of Zanzibar have been made at 8d., and for delivery business includes August-October at 7½d., October-December at 5½d., and January-March at 5½d. per lb.

**STRYCHNINE** is very firm, owing to the scarcity of nux vomica.

**SUGAR OF MILK.**—Prices are firm in the continued absence of offers from American agents. Quotations of various Continental makes range from 56l. to 51l. 10s. per ton, net, according to quantity.

**TURMERIC.**—At auction good bright coloury Madras finger was bought in at 18s., ordinary dull Cocanada finger at 12s. 6d. and bright split bulbs at 11s. 6d. per cwt.

**VALERIAN.**—New foreign is quoted at 25s. per cwt. on the spot, and another agent quotes 22s., c.i.f.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is no change of importance to be reported regarding the condition of the heavy-chemical market. The general demand, however, is if anything rather fuller, while values are mostly on the firm side, and where there is any tendency towards change it is in an upward direction rather than otherwise.



**ALKALI-PRODUCT.**—A steady business is being done both in prompt and forward. Bleaching-powder is on the firmer side for prompt, and keeps steady for forward. Caustic soda is steady, and in fair request. Salteake maintains a very firm tone; while chlorate of potash and soda tend higher.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** has improved slightly, and some business is being done for forward. Present nearest figures: Beekton 12*l.*, October-December delivery 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Beekton terms, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; London, 12*l.*; Leith, 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, to 12*l.*; Hull, 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, to 11*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

**BENZOLS** are steady at recent advance, with fair business passing.

**BROWN ACETATE OF LIME** continues to maintain a very strong tone, with nominal quotations as last mentioned.

**LEAD COMPOUNDS** have a better tone, and particularly white acetate. A steady business is passing. White acetate of lead, 23*l.* 15*s.*, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; brown acetate of lead, 16*l.*, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow; nitrate of lead, 22*l.* 10*s.*, less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

**SULPHOCYANIDES** continue only quiet. Potassium, 7¼*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; ammonium, 95 per cent., 6¼*d.* to 6½*d.* per lb.; barium, 95 per cent., 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb.

**ZINC SALTS** are scarcely in average request, but quotations are without change. Zinc-sulphate crystals, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per ton; zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*

**MAGNESIUM SALTS.**—Steady and in fair demand. Magnesium sulphate (Epsom), 57*s.* 6*d.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton; chloride of magnesium, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.*; carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

*Liverpool, October 5.*

**ANISEED, RUSSIAN,** is offered for near arrival at 19*s.* per cwt. Spot parcels are held for 20*s.* 6*d.*

**BEESWAX** continues in steady demand, with sales at 7*l.* 5*s.* to 8*l.* 5*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

**CASTOR OIL.**—Recent arrivals of good seconds Calcutta have been cleared from the quay at 2¼*d.* to 2½*d.* per lb. and considerable sales have been made from store at 2½*d.*, at which holders are now very firm. There have been small arrivals of first-pressure French, part of which has been sold from the quay at 2½*d.*, 2¾*d.* being wanted in store. For shipment, 22*l.* per ton is now wanted.

**CHILIAN HONEY.**—Further sales of Pile X. have been made at 30*s.*, and of Pile Z at 23*s.* per cwt.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Holders, being unable to get further supplies of French Cochon, have advanced their price to 35*s.* per cwt.

**QUILLAIA-BARK.**—Two tons sold at 18*l.* 5*s.* per ton, 17*l.* 10*s.* having been refused for poor quality.

**TURPENTINE** is rather easier, at 39*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from September 22 to 28 inclusive: Acid, acetic, (@ Fiume) 17 dms. 170 blns. 56 cs., (@ Stettin) 85, (@ Terneuzen) 26 blrs. 32 chys., (@ Fredrikstad) 164; acid, carbolic, crude (@ Amsterdam), 28 cks.; aloe, (@ Bombay) 40, (@ Mossel Bay) 25; aniseed (@ Konigsberg), 111; annatto (@ Bordeaux), 20; arrowroot, (@ Durban) 100, (@ St. Vincent) 100; arsenic (@ Oporto), 242 blrs.; "balsams" (@ Maranhão), 11; buchu (@ Cape Town), 16; Calabar beans (@ W.C. Africa), 5; canary-seed (@ Hamburg), 750; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 36; chamomiles (@ Antwerp), 10; chloral hydrate (@ Hamburg), 7; cinchona, (@ Madras) 25, (@ Amsterdam) 123; coca-leaves, (@ Ceylon) 7, (@ Salaverry) 60; cocaine, crude (@ Callao), 5 cs.; coriander, (@ Casablanca) 77, (@ Bombay) 221; cream of tartar (@ Marseilles), 125 cks.; eumin-seed (@ Mogador), 15; gentian (@ Bordeaux), 29; jaborandi, (@ Maranhão) 31, (@ Parnahyba) 115; kamala (@ Bombay), 8; kola (@ Jamaica), 10; liquorice, (@ Palermo) 38 cs., (@ Naples) 15; magnesia carb. (@ Amsterdam), 20 cs.; oil, citronella, (@ Galle) 22, (@ Madras) 34; oil, cod-liver (@ Christiania), 10; oil, lime (@ Dominica), 30; oil, wood (@ Shanghai), 6; olibanum (@ Bombay), 40; opium, (@ Smyrna) 225, (@ Constantinople) 42; orchella-weed (@ Lisbon), 20; pot. permang. (@ Hamburg), 33; quillaia (@ Hamburg), 126; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 9; seedlae (@ Madras), 24; soda phosphate (@ Antwerp), 12; sticklae (@ Singapore), 109; tartar (@ Barcelona), 193; turmeric, (@ Hamburg) 140, (@ Bombay), 516; wax, bees', (@ Spain) 11, (@ Havre) 18, (@ Mogador) 8, (@ Valparaiso) 10, (@ Jamaica) 29; wax, ceresin (@ Hamburg), 80 cs.; wax, Japanese (@ Hamburg), 34; wine-lees (@ Alicante), 1,152.

The following drugs, chemicals, etc., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from September 28 to October 5, inclusive:—Acid, carbolic (@ Rotterdam), 25 cks.; acid, picric (@ Rotterdam), 100 cs.; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam), 53 cks.; aloe (@ Mossel Bay), 8; aniseed (@ Malaga), 20; annatto (@ Bordeaux), 20; arrowroot (@ Natal), 100; asafetida (@ Bunder Abbas), 125; bismuth (@ Sydney), 27 cs.; camphor (@ Foochow, China), 13 cs. in tr.;

cantharides (@ France), 15 cs.; cardamoms (@ Colombo), 42; caraway-seed, 40; cascara sagrada (@ New York), 600; cascarilla (@ W.C. S. America), 34; cochineal (@ Teneriffe), 14; colocynth (@ Bursch), 8; coriander (@ Casablanca), 77; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux), 25; cubebs (@ Calcutta), 50; drugs (@ Kobe), 20; gentian (@ Bordeaux), 29; gum, "unenumerated" (@ Bunder Abbas) 46 cs. 26 bgs., (@ Bushire) 654 bgs., (@ Busreh) 183; honey (@ Jamaica), 20; ipca-cuanha (@ Hamburg), 13 blrs.; kola (@ W.C. Africa) 30, (@ Jamaica) 5; lavender (@ Marseilles), 20; lime-juice, (@ Jamaica) 23 pus., (@ Trinidad) 6 cks., (@ Barbados) 171 pus., 127 hds. 3 cks. 2 blrs., (@ Demerara) 2 blrs. 1½ blr., (@ Antigua) 4 blrs. 1 keg., (@ Montserrat) 35 hds., (@ Dominica) 45 hds., (@ Halifax, N.S.) 10 pus.; menthol (@ Kobe), 45 in tr.; oil, castor, (@ Venice) 30 cs., (@ Calcutta) 450 cs.; oil, cod-liver, (@ Aalesund) 205, (@ Bergen) 151, (@ Christiania) 10 cs., (@ Rotterdam) 150 cs.; oil, eucalyptus (@ Melbourne), 238 cs.; oil, wood (@ Shanghai), 106 cks.; oils, essential (@ Messina), 201; opium, (@ Constantinople) 38, (@ Smyrna) 241, (@ Genoa) 50; orchella-weed (@ Lisbon), 250; pot. chlor. (@ Tréport), 112; rhubarb (@ Shanghai), 16; saffron (@ Valencia), 1; sarsaparilla (@ Jamaica), 5; soda chlorate (@ Genoa), 100; storax (@ Smyrna), 10 cs.; tartar (@ Bari) 104, (@ Messina) 78; thorium nitrate (@ Bremen), 16 cs.; tragacanth (@ Bushire), 654 bgs.; wax, bees', (@ Havre) 12 serons, (@ Calcutta) 12, (@ Valparaiso) 73, (@ Eten) 19, (@ Marseilles) 37; wax, Japanese (@ Hamburg), 236.

### Ceylon Cardamoms.

The Ceylon Government has decided to introduce an Ordinance in the Legislative Council at an early date, imposing a cess of 1*c.* per lb. on all cardamoms exported from Ceylon. It is understood that the cess is to be for two years, and the proceeds are to be used for the purpose of finding new markets for this product.

### Unrestricted Camphor-trade in China.

Under date of July 29, 1904, the U.S. Consul Fesler, of Amoy, transmits the following translation of a Chinese despatch received by him from the Foreign Board at Foochow, announcing the abolition of the Government Camphor Board and the removal of all restrictions on the trade: "The Government Camphor Board of Fukien is hereby ordered to be at once closed, and its agencies at various places within Fukien shall likewise be abolished. Hereafter Chinese, as well as foreigners, shall be at liberty to proceed to the interior for the purpose of buying camphor without restriction or hindrance, and should any person or persons claiming to be officers of the said Camphor Board try to interfere with the free transportation of camphor it shall be the duty of the local authorities to investigate each case and cause such person or persons to be arrested and punished, so as to protect the trade."

### Peruvian Products.

A British Consular report on the trade of Peru during 1903 states that the exports of crude cocaine from Peru during 1903 amounted to 7 tons 14 cwt., against 8 tons 3 cwt. in 1902 and 10 tons 10 cwt. in 1901. It was exported almost entirely to Germany. The exports of coca-leaves from Peru during 1903 amounted to 1,026 tons, against 919 and 601 tons in 1902 and 1901 respectively. These were exported chiefly to Germany and the United States. Of borate of lime 2,282 tons was exported, against 4,975 tons in 1902. Most of it came to the United Kingdom. New cocaine-factories have been established at Trujillo, another at Lucma, while a third one, of much greater capacity, has been established in the neighbourhood of Cajabamba—all in the district of Salaverry. From Mollendo the exports of Peruvian produce included 12 tons of cinchona, against 8½ tons and 12 tons in 1902 and 1901 respectively, the bulk of which went to the United Kingdom. Rhathany to the extent of 20 tons—an increase of 4 tons on the figures for 1902—was also shipped, chiefly to Germany. Among the exports of Bolivian produce from Mollendo was 194 tons of cinchona, against 277 tons in 1902 and 295 tons in 1901. It was almost entirely exported to the United Kingdom.

WE had a call this week from Mr. James Mackenzie, of Singapore, who is home on holiday for a few months. Mr. Mackenzie was apprenticed to Messrs. Carruther & Co., Dumfries, and afterwards went to Edinburgh, where he qualified as a pupil of Mr. Wm. Duncan. He was then with Messrs. Grattan & Co., of Belfast, for a time, and about ten years ago went out to Singapore, where he occupied the position long held by Mr. William Jamie. Mr. Mackenzie's vivid impressions of Eastern life as seen "behind the crimson" lights have occasionally brightened our pages, and he tells us that there is no more valued part of the weekly mail-bag than the *C. & D.*, which keeps him well in touch with the home markets. The business of the "Dispensary" he manages is both retail and wholesale.

## School of Pharmacy.

### Opening of the Session.

THE sixty-third session of the Pharmaceutical Society's School was opened on October 3. The old lecture-hall was comfortably filled, a good proportion of ladies being present. The President, Mr. R. A. Robinson, was in the chair, and he was supported by Mr. J. R. Young (Vice-President) and the following members of Council: Messrs. Atkins, Wootton, Harrington, Carteighe, Hills, Currie, Storrar, Glyn-Jones, and Cross.

The proceedings were opened a little after three by the President, who referred to the "respectable antiquity" of the School and said that efforts are constantly being made to keep the School up to date, as the recent addition of four or five rooms for the accommodation of the students testified.

The President mentioned that he had received letters of apology for absence from Sir Henry Roscoe and Messrs. Newsholme, Park, Boa, Allen, and Marsden. He then called on the Dean of the School to read his

#### REPORT ON THE SCHOOL.

Professor Greenish said that, judging of the teaching of the School by the success at the Society's examination, thirty-one out of thirty-two candidates passed the Minor during the Session—an example which he thought the School staff could well be proud of. He then referred to the additional rooms given over to school-purposes, and the galenical laboratory which is to be a feature of the School in the future. Next the translation of Professor Wynne to Sheffield was alluded to, the School having considerably benefited, said the speaker, by his "scientific attainments and admirable capacity for organisation." The new professor of chemistry, Dr. Crossley, was welcomed, the happy relation he had established between himself and examination candidates auguring well for the future. The entries of students in both the elementary and advanced courses has so far exceeded the numbers of the previous session.

The President next called on Professor Green to read his

#### REPORT ON THE HERBARIUM COMPETITION.

The competition has not been so keen of late years, which Professor Green regretted, as he said the study of botany cultivated the habit of close observation and reading, and tended to make the student deft, neat, and clean. He did not give his consent for the award of the silver medal unless the herbarium is very good indeed, and for this reason he had recommended the bronze medal for the herbarium sent in by Cyril Wakelin and a certificate of honour for that sent by Stephen Furnival.

The President essayed to make the presentation of the awards, but as neither Mr. Wakelin nor Mr. Furnival was present, the Secretary is to do that part by post.

Professor Jackson was next asked to give his

#### REPORT ON THE COUNCIL PRIZES.

Candidates for these prizes must have passed the Major; the high standard demanded necessitates more than average ability. There were eight candidates, W. A. Watmough winning the Pereira medal, while the silver and bronze medals were awarded to F. G. C. Walker and F. B. Kirby respectively.

The President called Mr. Watmough forward, and said he (Mr. Watmough) must feel immense satisfaction in gaining such a prize. The Hyde-Hills gift of books accompanied the medal. Mr. Walker, who is at present a demonstrator in the Society's School was next handed his medal, but Mr. Kirby was not present.

Mr. W. F. Gulliver then read the report on the

#### BELL AND MANCHESTER SCHOLARSHIPS,

from which it appears that there is a falling-off in the number of candidates for the Jacob Bell scholarship, the number being this year sixteen, against twenty-six in 1903. Of the sixteen candidates, twelve reached the necessary standard, the two winners being Edwin Longstaff Watson and Charles Gilling. Mr. Pinches, the ex-

aminer in the arts subjects, expressed the opinion that the papers this year were the best he had ever examined. For the Manchester scholarship there were two candidates, and Caleb Levi, scoring the highest percentage of marks, was awarded the scholarship. The report finished with a remark that "the revision of the subjects for these scholarships is desirable and necessary," and a hope that the Council will give the matter early consideration.

The President called the Bell Scholars forward and,



MR. WILFRID A. WATMOUGH, Pereira Medallist.

Was apprenticed to Mr. Edward Mackay, chemist and druggist, Bradford, and was afterwards with Mr. Eynon, of Harrogate. Entered "Muter's" as a Minor student in September, 1902, passed the examination in April, 1903, and the Major three months later. Since then he has been on the teaching staff of "Muter's."

congratulating them, handed over the book prizes which accompany the scholarship. Mr. Levi was not present.

The announcement was next made that Miss Nora Renouf, pharmaceutical chemist, had been awarded the Redwood Scholarship for the ensuing year.

The President then asked Professor A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C., the newly appointed professor of chemistry in the Society's School, to give an

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Professor Crossley opened his address by paying a tribute to the capacity and energy of Professor Wynne, the late holder of the professorship, and expressed the sincerity of his desire to become identified with pharmacy as a teacher of scientific chemistry. Looking round for a subject for his address, he had decided to devote part of it to some impressions on the examinations. His experience as an examiner was a limited one, and he was incapable in the examination-room of distinguishing between students of the School of Pharmacy and those of other schools. Accordingly his remarks would be quite general. Pharmacy is surely one of the great applied sciences, but one would have thought from many of the students that the British Pharmacopœia was the *alpha* and the *omega* of the life of the pharmacist, and that anything not included in that truly wonderful book was not worth thinking about. One heard the British Pharmacopœia referred to as the second Bible of the pharmacist. This is true in a sense, but if improved processes are to be devised, students, the pharmacists of the next generation, must be taught to think for themselves. His impression was that some students have been taught to regard textbooks as examination handbooks and to mark the para-



graphs as improbable, useful, or essential for examination-purposes, and that they have been prepared for the peculiarities of their examiners. If this is the standard by which students are taught, pharmacy will soon lose its status as an applied science. However, many of the candidates knew their work, and some few were really brilliant. One thing he had noticed was that pharmacy students seemed to suffer in an aggravated form from nervous debility in the examination-room, known as examination-fever. The nervousness was often ill-timed if dramatic effect was desired. He could forgive the candidate who fainted, for instance, when the President informed him that he had passed the Minor. That candidate realised to the full the responsibilities and difficulties of the career that lay before him. Some candidates failed to appreciate the magnitude of the task they had set themselves in preparing to follow the profession of a pharmacist. The fact that pharmacy was called a great profession as well as a great applied science raised the old question of the difference between a profession and a business. A satisfactory answer to that question had not been given, but he considered the retention of the distinction undesirable. The difference between buying and selling goods and buying and selling knowledge was slight; the one took place over a counter, and the other over an office or lecture table. Surely it was not the actual method of procedure that made the difference. Here Dr. Crossley read an extract from Ruskin's "Unto this Last," in which Ruskin defines the soldier, the pastor, the physician, the lawyer, and the merchant as representing the five great professions, the duty of each being to die for his profession if necessary. According to Ruskin pharmacy had a double claim to rank as a profession, being part of the physician's and part of the merchant's. Continuing, he asked, What is pharmacy? He had consulted every available dictionary in the British Museum. Two of the dictionaries considered pharmacy part of the medical profession, and the rest defined it as the "science of collecting, preparing, and preserving medicines." Pharmacy is one of the very greatest of the applied sciences. Dr. Luff's inaugural address in 1901 dealt fully with the ties between the physician and the pharmacist, which it is to the interest of both to strengthen. But why is it that pharmacy does not rank higher? He thought it was because universities have not up to the present recognised pharmacy as a subject to be included in the curriculum; but that is now being remedied—at least, in his own university, Manchester. The advantage of a university training does not lie in the mere possession of a degree, and the Society's examinations would of necessity still remain, but university life broadens out a man's thoughts and ideas by contact with other students, and lessens

the probability of his thinking in one unvaried groove. Doubtless the object of the greater number of students is the passing of the Minor, which would permit them to dispense medicines, and some will never get beyond that stage through circumstances over which they have no control. To them he would say, Do not be discouraged, as the work of the humblest must reflect credit on the profession as a whole. To belong to a profession they need not be in the front ranks. Others would not find sufficient scope in this first stage and would proceed to the second stage in the life of the pharmacist, the wholesale business. A few would proceed to the last stage, as collectors and preparers of medicines. These are the men who realise how trivial is the knowledge to be gleaned from books compared with the secrets of nature still to be brought to light by original research. Original research is possible and desirable in every stage. Five hundred pharmacists qualify in Great Britain every year, but how many are authors of a paper or could say they have added one truth to their science? Many students have cultivated no powers of observation, for which present-day textbooks are partly responsible, because they leave nothing for the student to deduce. Research is a matter of such importance that every student should spend a part of his time in the research laboratory. Professor Wynne's address in 1902 brought out this point well. Recent scientific advancements have shown the enormous inroads of the science of physics into chemistry. Physical constants, such as boiling-points, melting-points, and specific gravity, are always being required. Physics and inorganic chemistry are naturally interlaced, but it is particularly noticeable how dependent the organic chemist is on physical methods. Chemical methods repeatedly fail to determine constitutional formulæ, and then physical means, such as polarised light, optical isomerism, absorption-spectra, refractive indices, optical rotation, bring success. Every student must acquire the greatest possible amount of knowledge of physics and mathematics if he is to keep fully equipped with modern chemistry. He was glad to notice that the Pharmaceutical Society have recognised this necessity by making more adequate provision for the teaching of practical physics. Alluding to the gross ignorance of fact displayed by a recent writer in the "Medical Press," Professor Crossley said justification for the founding of the new laboratories might be found in the fact that within the last two months iodoform, bromoform, and chloroform have been prepared electrolytically. It is highly desirable that students should be taught the principles of the science of electricity. Dr. Crossley concluded with a special word to the students. "In the world of science there is no standing still. Either retrogress or progress: which course will you select?"



PROFESSOR ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Born at Accrington, Lancs., in 1869 and educated at Owens College, Manchester, where Sir Henry Roscoe, Professor Schorlemmer, and Professor H. B. Lixon were his teachers. Graduated as B.Sc. (with honours in chemistry) in 1890. Then went to Würzburg, where he studied under Professor Emil Fischer, and graduated as Ph.D. in 1891. The following year he took the M.Sc. and was appointed Honorary Research Fellow of Owens College, and in 1894 was appointed Bishop Berkeley Fellow. Dr. Crossley came to London in 1895 as demonstrator in chemistry at St. Thomas's Hospital, and in 1899 obtained D.Sc. He succeeded Professor Dunstan as lecturer in chemistry at St. Thomas's in 1900, and now takes the chair which Professor Dunstan vacated to go to the Imperial Institute. Professor Crossley has since 1895 been connected with the London University as an examiner, and he now acts in the same capacity for the Pharmaceutical Society.

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Sir Dietrich Brandis proposed a vote of thanks to the professor. The Pharmaceutical Society might safely be praised in that they have endeavoured to develop a desire to aspire to higher things. Pharmacy, as Dr. Crossley had observed, is an applied science—an honourable profession. There was a time when pharmacists were content to roll pills and work by rule of thumb, but the Pharmaceutical Society sixty-seven years ago put a stop to that kind of thing. He (the speaker) often wondered why the Society had elected him an honorary member. He had the privilege of working under Vogeler, a contemporary of Liebig, and it was then that he did experiments in placing a vegetable alkaloid in place of the potassium in potassium ferrocyanide. It was work he could recommend to any student. The quinine ferrocyanide is a beautiful substance; it looks like gold, and is perhaps worth its weight in gold. This work was the only justification he could offer for being made an honorary member. Herbariums were not popular in Germany, but he thought that want of respect for the living plant should not be allowed to go. Is it not plants that make the alkaloids? His twenty-eight years' residence in India and Burmah had taught him the respect that the natives have for quinine. Cinchona-trees are most beautiful trees, but what is it that enables the tree to make quinine? "We do not know, and it is only by taking an interest in dry plants that we can begin to understand why plants have the faculty of making one alkaloid or the other." He had laboured for twenty years to get the Government authorities to understand that forestry is a profession, so they must labour to show that pharmacy is a profession. It is only by aspiring to higher things, by endeavouring to cultivate an enthusiastic feeling for science in all its stages, that pharmacy can be made a profession and students guarded against examination-fever.

Dr. C. J. Cullingworth (St. Thomas's Hospital), in seconding the vote, said the loss of Dr. Crossley to St. Thomas's was a gain to the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society have obtained the services of a "true scientific enthusiast and a remarkable teacher." The address just delivered was stimulating and set a high standard of thought and enthusiasm. He regretted that the system of introductory addresses was dying out in the medical schools, as he believed it to be a good opportunity of placing ideals before students. He (the speaker) used the Society's museum some thirty-six years ago for half a day, just before his Apothecaries' Hall examination, and again he was present when the late Dr. Leach addressed the students. Dr. Cullingworth went on to deplore the growth of elegant pharmacy in the shape of tabloids, as it lessened the need for the thinking process on the part of the prescriber. Less interest in the judicious mixture of drugs must lead to less interest in the patient. He suggested that informal talks between doctors and pharmacists could be promoted to mutual advantage.

The President put the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

Dr. Crossley, in reply, said he was sorry Sir Henry Roscoe was not present, as twenty-four years ago he (the speaker) failed in chemistry for the Cambridge Junior, and the examiner was Sir Henry Roscoe.

Mr. Carteighe moved, and Mr. Cross seconded, a vote of thanks to the President, and, this having been carried and acknowledged, the company were invited to partake of tea in the examination-hall and to inspect the laboratories.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

A NEW COMPANY for the manufacture of chemicals has just been formed at Buenos Ayres under the style of "La Limitada, Sociedad Anonima de Productos Químicos."

A DETERMINED CHEMICAL STUDENT.—The Italian telegraphic servant, Barberi, who, in spite of great obstacles in his way, has managed to get the diploma of chemist in the Turin University, and whose achievement has struck the pharmacists and others in Italy with admiration, has been appointed Under-Secretary in the technical offices of the Telegraph Department by the Minister Stelluti Scala.

CHEMICALS IN SPAIN.—The "Oesterreichische Chemiker Zeitung" says that the Spanish chemical-industry is still painfully undeveloped, and nearly all her mineral salts come from abroad, chiefly Germany, England, and France.

The high tariff has completely failed to call a home chemical-industry into being, and has only hit the inland consumer very hard. Spain is short of skilled persons to create such an industry, and the cost of fuel is a further great hindrance to it.

A BELGIAN CONGRESS.—A Congress of Chemistry and Pharmacy organised under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Association of Liège and the Chemical Society of Belgium will be held in connection with the International Exposition to be held at Liège in July, 1905. In addition to technical matters, questions relating to legislation and professional ethics will be discussed. Communications should be addressed to one of the Secretaries, M. J. Raymond, 16 Place des Carmes, Liège, or M. J. Wauters, 83 Rue Souveraine, Brussels.

INDUSTRIAL POISONS.—At the Labour Protection Congress at Basle, on September 28, the Committee on Industrial Poisons recommended the absolute prohibition of the use of white-lead for painters as soon as a substitute is discovered. The Executive Council was directed to combat the use of poisons in industry by every means in its power, and the anonymous offer of 25,000f. (1,000l.) to provide prizes for discoveries or suggestions that would diminish this danger was accepted with thanks.

RUSSIAN NOTES.—Professor Yuli K. Trapp, honorary member of the Russian Medical Council and Magister in Pharmacy, on September 21 celebrated his ninetieth birthday. Professor Ivan I. Neiding, Secretary of the Medical Faculty of the Moscow University and President of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Guardians' Society, died on September 20, and two days later died Mr. V. M. Sablotski, pharmacist, Moscow, one of the founders of the Russian Pharmaceutical Society.—The Russian Medical Council is stated to be preparing the basis of an International Pharmacopœia in conformity with the Brussels Congress of 1902.

THE IMPORTS of drugs and apothecaries' wares into the port of Lourenço Marques (destined for the Transvaal) during 1903 amounted to 709 tons, against 416 tons during 1902. They included 88 tons of bicarbonate of soda, 5 cwt. of bismuth, 32 tons of borax, 365 tons of drugs, 13 tons of sulphur, 22 tons of glycerin, 13 tons of perfumery, 7 tons of potash salts, 26 tons of caustic soda, 5 tons of indigo, 17 tons of sal ammoniac, and 65 tons of medicines. The United Kingdom heads the list in everything except potash, perfumery, and glycerin. In addition, 965 tons of cyanide of potassium was imported, against 673 tons during 1902. The exports from Lourenço Marques last year included 1,583 lbs. of beeswax to the United Kingdom and 2,938 lbs. to the Netherlands, also 17 tons of castor-oil seeds shipped to Marseilles.

CARBOLIC ACID IN NEW YORK.—About a dozen representative druggists of New York waited upon the City Health Commissioners on September 22 to protest against the new city Ordinance forbidding the sale of carbolic acid in other than a weak solution except upon a physician's certificate. The druggists' side of the case was presented by Dr. William Muir, President of the King's County Pharmaceutical Society; Mr. Peter Diamond, President of the New York Retail Druggists' Association, and Mr. Henry Imhoff, President of the German Apothecaries' Society. Dr. Muir said that while he recognised the fact that the idea of the Ordinance was good, he did not believe it would have the effect intended and hoped for. It would not lessen the number of suicides, he believed, as such persons, if they could not buy carbolic acid, would try some other method. If the sale of small quantities of the acid were stopped, he declared, the wholesale druggist would put up the poison in small original packages and thus evade the Ordinance. Mr. Diamond declared that the fact that the acid is sold upon a physician's certificate would only make suicide more expensive. The Commissioner said his investigation of the carbolic-acid suicides for several months past showed that in 42 per cent. of them the acid was bought in drug-stores without difficulty or question upon the part of the druggists or clerks making the sales. The outcome of the hearing was that the Commissioner promised to give full consideration to the protests against the Ordinance and to lay the statements made to him upon the matter before the Board of Health.



## South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

**Note.**—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.  
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.  
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.  
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

### Cape Colony.

NURSES FOR THE CAPE must in future be certified by the Medical Council to be properly qualified. The essentials are (1) three years in a hospital with more than twelve beds; (2) a certificate that she has for two years attended courses of lectures conducted by the doctors and the matron, each course including at least twelve lectures; (3) good character, and (4) sound health. These conditions having being fulfilled, the candidate will be admitted to an examination on lines laid down by the Council.

THE CAPE ANALYST'S REPORT for the quarter which ended on June 30 contains little of exceptional interest, no new feature in regard to drugs being exhibited, unless in the case of cream of tartar. Mr. Jowitz appears to have been on the hunt for arsenic, even trying a sample of digestive syrup for it, without result. As to cream of tartar, he says of eight samples examined in the Cape Laboratory:

One contained  $\frac{1}{60}$  grain of arsenic and 1 grain of lead per lb., 1 contained  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of arsenic and  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of lead per lb., 1 contained  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of arsenic and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of lead per lb., 1 contained  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of arsenic and 1 grain of lead per lb., 1 contained  $\frac{1}{15}$  grain of lead per lb., 1 contained  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of arsenic and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of lead per lb., 1 contained  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of arsenic and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain of lead per lb., and 1 contained  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain of arsenic and  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain of lead per lb. and 8 per cent. of calcium sulphate.

A sample of tartaric acid which contained  $\frac{1}{500}$  grain of arsenic per lb. was returned as genuine.

THE SPIRIT-DUTY.—The Management Committee of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce, at the meeting on September 12, submitted the following report in regard to the spirit question:

Correspondence has taken place between the London Chamber of Commerce and your committee on the subject of the duty on imported tinctures. A summary of the reply to the communication received is as follows: (1) That the assumption of the London Chamber of an alteration of the Customs Tariff on imported spirits is erroneous; but a difference of interpretation has occurred. Formerly tinctures were imported at a duty of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem*, but this has been ruled to be out of order, and that a duty of 15s. per gal. as on spirits should have been paid. The error has now therefore been remedied. (2) That the sole object of this import-duty is to afford Colonial spirits adequate protection, and was not intended for purposes of revenue. (3) That the statement that imported tinctures are utilised because the Cape product is unreliable for medicinal purposes is alleged to be wrong and mischievous. (4) Local dealers only partially admit that German tinctures have been supplanted by English preparations, for a large proportion still comes direct from Germany. (5) That the Excise on spirit produced from grapes is 6s. per gal., but 10s. if prepared by any other process, and as most of the imported spirit is of the latter description the contention of the great disparity between an Excise of 6s. and an import-duty of 15s. detrimentally affecting English exportation is erroneous. The amount of protection afforded is reasonable.

THE IMPORTATION OF WHITE-LEAD has also had the attention of the Chamber of Commerce committee, who say they have been in communication with the London Chamber of Commerce about the sale of white and red lead, etc., wrongly marked as "genuine." As the outcome it has been resolved to communicate with the Port Elizabeth and East London Chambers of Commerce with the object of obtaining their support to a recommendation to the Government for the adoption of a system such as obtains in India—viz., that only such articles shall be

passed by the Customs authorities as show clearly whether they are genuine—or, if not, the actual percentage of the adulteration, and that all such importations which do not comply with this requirement are liable to be seized by the Customs on examination.

### Natal.

"ROACHITE" GONE WRONG.—At the Supreme Court, Durban, last month, application was made for the surrender of the estate of W. Ramsay Smith & Co., of Durban. William Ramsay Smith made affidavit that he was in partnership with Charles Newman, and traded as W. Ramsay Smith & Co., as merchants and agents. Last year, during the scare in connection with bubonic plague, the firm put "Roachite"—a cockroach and insect killer—on the market, and it was at first very successful. In order to expand the business they bonded their entire business for 1,500%, and went to considerable outlay in advertising and the purchase of chemicals, labels, bottles, etc. A slump in "Roachite" supervened before they could get proper stocks on the market, and the bondholder foreclosed. The hearing was not finished when the mail left.

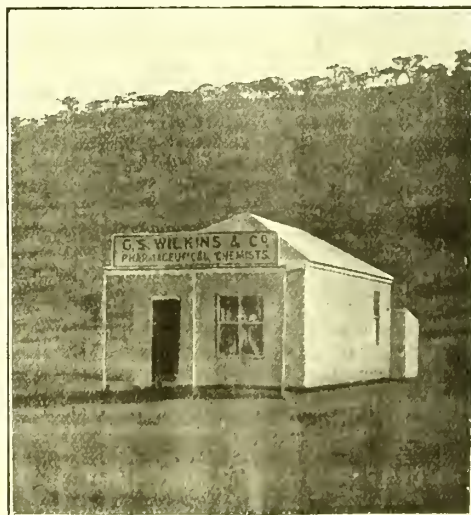
### Orange River Colony.

AN ECHO OF THE WAR.—A Bloemfontein correspondent vouches for the truth of the following incident during the Boer War:

Spirits of all kinds, as is well known, were strictly debarred, and a permit could in no way whatever be obtained. But a chemist came to the rescue, and ordered a large quantity of potato spirit from Germany. It was to have sufficient iron added to colour it, and to be labelled "Tincture of iron." When it arrived, a sufficiency of magnesium carbonate was added, and a black boy set to shake it for an hour or so. It was then allowed to deposit and the clear spirit carefully syphoned off. It was now ready for use, so, water and saach. ustum being added, it was filled into bottles and sold as finest brandy at 17. a bottle. Of course, if whisky was wanted it was equally easily prepared, and half-a-dozen liquors could always be procured at a few moments' notice. The liquor sold at the price named all too readily, with the result that in a very short time it was cleared out. In case the Customs officials should get suspicious, a new method was tried for the second consignment. Several casks were ordered, to be coloured this time with lig. santal. rub. and labelled "Ethyl hydrate." This also came through with no delay, and after being carefully treated with potassium permanganate and coloured similarly to the previous lot, rapidly reaped a small fortune. An unforeseen accident, however, prevented a repetition, possibly to the advantage of all concerned.

### Rhodesia.

THE BRITISH PROCESS of opening up a new country is well brought home to us in two quarter-plate photographs that Messrs. G. S. Wilkins & Co., of Selukwe, send to us. We noted in our issue of June 4 that they had taken over the business of Messrs. Moore & Co. There, by



accident, the paragraph fell under Natal. The township is charmingly situated in an undulating and well-wooded country, and the little groups of bungalow-like houses tell

that the colonists are beginning well. It is a very remote part for pharmacy to be in, but there is business going on, and Messrs. Wilkins ask us to "intimate that the correct address is 'Rhodesia.' We have received, after much delay, home letters, etc., addressed to Natal and even the O.R. Colony. The *C. & D.* comes to hand regularly, and we assure you it is much appreciated and looked forward to." The little picture is their pharmacy.

#### Transvaal.

UNREGISTERED.—On September 3, at Pretoria, an Australian doctor named Meyer was fined 75*l.*, or two months' imprisonment, for practising as a medical man without being registered in the Colony.

MESSRS. THOMSON & DAVIDSON, chemists, Roodepoort, have opened a branch in Kaplan's Buildings, North Randfontein, which will be carried on under the personal management of Mr. Sam R. Davidson, formerly of Randfontein. As illustrative of the extraneous commodities in which country chemists have to deal in South Africa, Messrs. Thomson & Davidson advertise stocks not only of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, etc., but also of stationery, pipes, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco; and a circulating library is one of the features of the new business.

THE CURRENT ISSUE of the "Board of Trade Journal" contains statistics showing the value of the trade of the Transvaal during the six months ended June 30. As might have been expected, they show a substantial decline, the value of the imports being only 6,842,000*l.*, or 4,573,000*l.* less than the corresponding period of 1903. Practically all the items contribute to this decrease—in fact, only in three instances is there any improvement, and these are comparatively of an insignificant character. Imports of drugs and chemicals were 212,000*l.*, or 84,000*l.* less; soap and candles 115,000*l.*, or 26,000*l.* less; photographic materials 11,000*l.*, or 8,000*l.* less; groceries and oilmen's stores (including oils and paints) 145,000*l.*, or 87,000*l.* less. On the other hand, exports for the six months increased, being 8,406,000*l.*, against 5,709,000*l.* Gold and diamonds went up by over two and a half millions sterling, while the agricultural and other products of the Colony show an all-round increase.

### East Indian News.

TOMMY'S TEETH.—Tooth-brushes are to be supplied in future by the Government of India to all British soldiers serving in that country.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT are taking up a large area of land at Coonoor, in the Nilgiri district, for the construction of the Pasteur Institute of Southern India.

MR. AND MRS. W. DONALD SMITH arrived in Bombay on September 17 thoroughly pleased with the kind semi-tropical weather they had during their sojourn at home.

THE NEXT SANDAL-WOOD AUCTIONS of the Mysore State are to take place between November 19 and December 19. The total quantity to be offered for sale is about 2,500 tons.

THE UNITED PROVINCES GOVERNMENT have, with effect from October 1, revised the rates of duty to be levied on hemp drugs on removal from bonded warehouses in the Provinces.

PROFESSOR K. C. BROWNING, the new Government analyst for Ceylon, is to have charge of the new chemical laboratory at the Technical College, and, in addition, will lecture on chemistry at the Royal and Medical Colleges.

SALE OF COCAINE FURTHER RESTRICTED.—It is the intention of the Collector of Bombay, in his capacity as head of the Abkari Department, to withdraw almost immediately all cocaine-licences at present in the hands of native druggists and shopkeepers, and issue them to responsible firms of European chemists only. In this way it is hoped further to repress the extensive business being done in cocaine, deterrent fines notwithstanding.

THE GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT have sent home for examination and report by the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute a consignment of leaves of the Assam dye-plant (*Symplocos spicata*). Identification is also being made of several other Assam dye-plants, so as to bring up to date Mr. Duncan's report on "Dyes and Dyeing in Assam."

## Society of Chemical Industry.

### Tour in the United States.

(By our own Representative.)

ST. LOUIS, September 21.

THE World's Fair City has more than maintained the splendid expression of hospitality which has been shown to the visiting members on this trip. The good judgment in divining that the guests would desire to spend as much time as possible in the Exposition caused the one outstanding engagement to be anticipated with much pleasure and as fully enjoyed. This was the banquet tendered to the visiting chemists by the following gentlemen, among others, who were the hosts on behalf of the St. Louis Chemical Society: Mr. Gustav Cramer (president of the Dry-plate Company of that name), Professor J. M. Goad (of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy), Mr. A. B. Lambert (of the Lambert Pharmacal Company), Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt (manufacturing chemist), Mr. George Merck, Mr. C. F. G. Meyer and Mr. Theo. F. Meyer (of the well-known drug-house), Dr. Enno Sander, Mr. H. W. Scheffer (manufacturing chemist), Mr. Fred. W. Sultan (president of the Sultan Drug Company), Mr. C. P. Walbridge (president of the J. S. Merrill Drug Company), and Mr. C. H. West (wholesale druggist).

The dinner was given on September 19 at the Southern Hotel, one of the largest in the States. Dr. F. W. Frerichs, of Messrs. Merck & Co., as President of the Society, presided, and on the dais were also, besides most of the hosts named above, Sir Wm. Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., Professor Ostwald, Professor Erdmann, Dr. H. W. Wiley (chief chemist to the Bureau of Agriculture, Washington), Mr. Thomas Tyrer, and Dr. Theodor Lewald (Imperial German Commissioner-General). There was a stronger pharmaceutical connection at this gathering than at any previous point on this tour, and the invitation was extended to many of the distinguished chemists attending the International Congress of Arts and Science, the total being thus brought up to 160, including the eighty or so members of the Society of Chemical Industry whose names we gave in our issue of September 10. Among other guests present were Professor Arrhenius, Professor Virgil Coblentz (New York), Dr. Marcus Benjamin (Washington), Professor Charles E. Caspari, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, Professor Oscar Liebreich, Count Limburg-Stürum (German Commissioner-General, Board of Education exhibit), Professor Frank W. Clarke, Professor Albert B. Prescott, Professor Ernest Rutherford (Montreal), Professor J. H. Van t'Hoff, Mr. H. J. Helm (London), Mr. Walter F. Reid (London), Dr. Otto Zwingenberger (in charge of the German chemical exhibit), and Professor Samuel P. Sadtler. Chancellor Chaplin, of the Washington University, St. Louis, was toastmaster, and the toasts and responses of the evening were given by Sir Wm. Ramsay, Professor Van t'Hoff, Mr. Thomas Tyrer, Dr. Wiley, Professor Arrhenius, and Professor Wilbur O. Atwater.

The only other organised engagement was a visit on Tuesday morning to the German chemical exhibit (well described in the *C. & D.* of September 10), and later to a demonstration in the lecture-hall of the Educational Building of the Exposition by Dr. Chapzki, one of the directors of Carl Zeiss, Jena, on the new ultra-microscopic apparatus of that firm, of which apparatus there are at present only three in existence. A comparison of its value is found in the fact that while the limit size of microscopic particles seen with the microscope is  $\frac{1}{2}$  micron, or 0.00025 mm., with the ultra-microscopic apparatus the limit size is  $\frac{1}{1000}$  micron, or 0.0000006 mm.

Five days in all have been spent by the members at the Fair. Most of the members have stayed in the Pullman special in which they have travelled the twelve hundred miles, so far, of the tour: the train has been "side-tracked" in the grounds of the Exposition for our accommodation. The next stop is at Chicago for the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday of the second week of the tour.



## Australasian News.

*Communicated by the Australian Staff of "The Chemist and Druggist."*

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," a journal established by the proprietors of this journal, and published in Melbourne, Vic. Copies of the monthly issue can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, amongst other, societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Canterbury (N.Z.) Pharmaceutical Association.  
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

### New South Wales.

**CONVINCING.**—At the annual meeting of the P.A.T.A. in Sydney a member remarked that cutting was very bad in Balmain, but since the inauguration of the P.A.T.A. movement he had in two months more than paid his annual subscription out of the extra profit made on the sale of "Diamond" dyes.

**EUCALYPTUS KINOS.**—On August 3, before the Royal Society of New South Wales, Mr. Henry G. Smith, Curator of the Technological Museum, Sydney, read a paper on "Eucalyptus Kinosis: Their Value for Tinctures, and the Non-gelatinisation of the Products of Certain Species." The author concludes that if a tincture is desired which will not gelatinise on keeping, the use of the kino of *Pterocarpus marsupium* must be abandoned in favour of the kinos of certain eucalypts (excluding *E. rostrato*). The result of the research may eventually alter the official requirements for tincture of kino.

### New Zealand.

**A PURE-FOOD BILL** is being prepared by the Minister for Public Health.

**THE SHOPS AND OFFICES BILL.**—The section requiring a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner before medicines or surgical appliances can be supplied on the statutory half-holiday is adversely criticised in the local Press. It is called "a wholly unnecessary and stupid restriction for which no necessity has been shown."

**MR. J. C. ROLL**, chemist, Kaiapoi, died on August 4, at the age of eighty-three. He was a native of London, and went to Lyttelton, the port of Christchurch, in 1874. After a short residence in Christchurch he opened a business in Kaiapoi, which has recently passed into the hands of his daughter, Miss Adele Roll, who is a registered pharmaceutical chemist. He was one of the founders of the original New Zealand Pharmaceutical Society.

**A PIONEER.**—Mr. John W. Hall recently took over Mr. Nicholson's branch shop in Pollen Street, Thames, closing his own premises at the north end of the town, which he had occupied for thirty-four years. Mr. Hall commenced business in the district in 1867, at which time there was no other chemist within fifty miles, though there are now about a dozen. Mr. Hall completed his apprenticeship in 1851, and passed his pharmaceutical examination in Bloomsbury Square in 1855. He is now seventy-four years of age.

**THE DENTISTS BILL** introduced by Mr. Sidey into the House of Representatives repeals the Dentists Act of 1880 and the two Amending Acts of 1881 and 1891, and hands over to the University the control of dental education, giving the Senate power, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to make regulations prescribing every detail of the course of study and fixing the fees. The rights of all registered under the previous Acts are reserved. Future registrations will only be on the ground of registration in the United Kingdom, obtaining a New Zealand degree from the University, going through such course of study as is prescribed by the Senate, or finally holding the right to registration as a foreign or colonial dentist. One provision limits the number of apprentices that a dentist may take to two, and another exempts registered dentists from jury-service.

### Queensland.

**STANDARD CREAM OF TARTAR.**—Under the Queensland Health Act a standard has been established for cream of tartar at 95 per cent., and all importations are sampled and analysed. The quality of the consignments brought into Brisbane is satisfactory, but complaint was made some time ago that inferior samples were being shipped to various ports north of Brisbane, making it difficult for Brisbane merchants to compete. The Commissioner of Health sought the co-operation of the Collector of Customs and the Customs officers at the various ports. They forwarded samples to the Government analyst, with the result that certain consignments have been stopped, as they are below the required standard.

### Victoria.

**THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY.**—A circular has been issued in regard to the proposal to change the misleading name of the Victorian Society from the "Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia" to the "Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria." The suggestion is on the face of it a very reasonable one, but it is apparently meeting with opposition. The objections are urged that the cost of the change, necessitating transfer of title-deeds and the purchase of new seal and plate for certificates, will be too much for the Society. The circular alluded to above points out that the cost of the change has been much exaggerated. The Society has but fifteen members outside Victoria, so that there can be no objection to making the title more expressive of the limits of the Society. Members are urged to vote for the change, and as the circular is signed by the progressive party on the Council, it may have the desired effect on the members with whom the choice rests. Some day perhaps a genuine Australasian Society may arise, managed by the Executives of the various Societies of the States and New Zealand.

**A PROPRIETARY MEDICINE COMPANY.**—A meeting was held on August 10 to discuss the advisability of forming a company to place on the market proprietary medicines belonging to the shareholders. The meeting had been summoned by Mr. W. D. Williams, of Glenferrie, who mentioned that he had been asked to take this step by some thirty chemists. The outline of the proposal was that a limited-liability company should be formed, with a registered capital of 1,000 shares of 3s. each; to start business when a hundred shares had been subscribed for; the shareholders to be retail chemists and druggists; the stock to be manufactured by contract with a wholesale house and to be purchased at ordinary wholesale rates, but at a fixed charge; the contractors to pay to the company a rebate representing the difference between the ordinary wholesale rates and the cost of manufacture plus a percentage for distribution; no shareholder to hold more than two shares, as it is thought better to increase the number of shareholders; no shareholder to deal wholesale in the medicines; a committee of shareholders to decide upon the formulae of the medicines to be manufactured; labels and cartons to be provided by the company and numbered consecutively. The shareholders would be entitled to obtain from the company free of charge cartons and advertising-matter for window-displays. The step, it is thought, would not interfere with the sales of the retailer's own proprietaries, but would perhaps take the place of lines introduced from abroad on which the chemist receives but a small profit. Mr. Cooper, Secretary of the Bendigo Chemists' Association, wrote that after discussion the members came to the conclusion that the scheme was likely to lead to profitable results. Prices would be maintained by the P.A.T.A. agreement, and it would not matter if grocers sold the articles; in fact, this would lead to increased profit to the shareholders. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hendry, Leete, Lee, Williams, Proudman, Pickford, and Westbury, was appointed to devise a scheme of advertising and report to an adjourned meeting.

### Western Australia.

**THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. ALFRED FELTON**, of Felton, Grimwade & Bickford, was lodged for probate in Perth during the month, the value of the Western Australian estate being set down at 18,517s., over 12,000s., of which was the value of the Perth land and the remainder principally shares in the company.